The New-York Times.

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THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Important Dispatches from Washington.

CALMING EFFECT OF MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

The House Special Committee Preparing to Report.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

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THE TROOPS PUT ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

To-day has been the quietest that we have had here for a month.

Mr. SEWARD's speech, despite the articles in the *Constitution*, which denounces it in unmeasured phrase, has had a decidedly soothing effect and is doing much good. Mr. CRITTENDEN declares that it is in the right direction, patriotic and statesmanlike.

The Southern extremists insist that it offers nothing, but the more moderate confess that it reassures the South as to the purposes of the incoming Administration, and indicates that there is no insuperable obstacle to the South getting constitutional guarantee against Northern interference with Slavery in the States, and some amicable mode of settling the Territorial question.

The best effect of the speech is to allay irritation and enable all parties to reflect on a future course.

The most troublesome issue now relates to Fort Sumter.

It was announced to-day that no reinforcements will be sent to that point at present, as they are not needed; but I have good reason to believe it to be the settled purpose of the Administration to vindicate the flag of the Union, by sending, as soon as the Department can be properly arranged, the means. The chief difficulty is the scarcity of war vessels suited to this emergency.

It is not considered imperative to retake at present the many forts at other Southern points, which it will burden the States to maintain, but the feeling is strong that Government cannot, with honor, remain driven out of Charleston harbor since the unsuccessful effort to enter already made.

Some apprehension is felt that the Charlestonians may refuse to let Lieut. TALBOT return to Fort Sumter, unless they are assured first that his instructions are peaceful but, if he fails to return in reasonable time, Maj. ANDERSON will understand why, and be heard from when the American flag is fired on again.

It is reported here that a collector at some minor port in South Carolina maintains his loyalty to the Union, and, refusing fealty to the secession Government, has been arrested for treason. The important question arises *shall the Federal Government interfere for his rescue?*

Gov. PICKENS, of South Carolina, having a balance of $3,000 due him as late Minister to Russia, sent here for it. The Department adjusted his accounts by sending him a draft on the Charleston Sub-Treasury, the moneys in which has been seized by the State.

The Missouri Senators, POLK and GREEN, addressed a note to Secretary HOLT yesterday, asking why the Sub-Treasury at St. Louis is guarded by United States troops? Mr. HOLT replied that he would explain if they called personally—not otherwise.

It is rumored that Government had positive information of an intended attack on the Treasury there by a mob, whose purpose was robbery under the pretext of revolution. A troop, numbering two hundred and sixty Light Artillery, arrived here at 3 o'clock this morning, with horses and equipments, by special trains. They are quartered at the arsenal fronting on the Potomac, about half a mile from the Capitol.

The Senators and Representatives from the seceding States have again changed their tactics. Having lost the control of the Executive Government, they consluded to abandon the purpose of factiously embarrassing the Legislative Department, and will retire immediately.

Senator TOOMBS and family left to-day. He is anxious to be present at the meeting of the Georgia Convention.

The Mississippi Senators, notwithstanding the telegram requesting them to remain for the purpose of mischief, will withdraw to-morrow, if Mr. DAVIS is well enough to be in the Senate. He is quite ill to-night with a severe affection of the throat.

The Alabama Senators and Members will retire on Tuesday if the ordinance of secession is ratified to-morrow, as is anticipated, unless the act is made to take effect on the 4th of February, when the ordinance recommends the holding of a Southern Convention.

The Florida delegation expect to retire on Tuesday.

The withdrawal of TOOMBS and CLAY leaves Mr. BOCOCK Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and secures the prompt confirmation of the nomination of McINTYRE as Collector of Charleston.

A telegram from Col. TODD, in command of Fort Monroe, in Mobile Bay, says he has plenty of men, guns and ammunition to prevent any hostile force approaching Mobile.

The Administration is ignorant of the purpose of the visit of Col. HAYNE, Attorney-General of the Republic of South Carolina, and Lieut. HALL, of Fort Sumter, who have not yet arrived.

There is no confirmation here of the Charleston rumor that Major ANDERSON proposes to evacuate the Fort.

The Committee of Thirty-three meet to-morrow. Besides a preamble, which will be offered by Mr. CORWIN, the Committee have instructed him to incorporate ADAMS', of Massachusetts, proposition admitting New-Mexico as a State under an enabling act, to take effect on the first of August. Also the recommendation to all the States to repeal Personal Liberty bills as soon as practicable; the modification of the Fugitive Slave law; repealing several obnoxious features and providing greater security against delay in returning fugitive slaves. The preamble will defend the Republican platform indirectly, and indorse the legality of LINCOLN's election as a necessity for the preservation of the Union, and so forth. Only two voted against authorizing the Chairman to report—Messrs. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, and TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire. They will present to the Committee a minority report, taking strong ground against all compromises or concessions in the present exciting state of the country, except where there is a clear case of necessity for it in justice and Constitutional right. They will charge that the cause of the present disturbance rests entirely upon the Secessionists—denying all just cause or provocation. They will characterize the recommendation respecting the personal liberty bills as unwarrantable, and an impertinent interference with sovereign States. They will urge the impracticability of the admission of New-Mexico at present, and offer carefully-collected statistics and facts to sustain their position. They will object to any amendment to the Constitution at this time, as a dangerous precedent, and unnecessary, and will close with CLARK's (N. H.,) resolution, offered in the Senate, which indorses the Constitution as it stands, insists upon its faithful execution, charges secession as rebellion, and concludes that the only safe guarantee to the Constitution and the Union is the strict enforcement of the Federal laws in every part of the country.

Messrs TAPPAN and WASHBURNE will sign this; perhaps some others will join them.

Great doubt exists among members of the committee as to whether either report will be adopted.

The voluntary military organization in this city for its protection, are increasing rapidly, and last night numbered several hundred good Union men.

The citizens, patrol works admirably—Mayor BERRETT informs me that night thieves and incendiaries are diminishing rapidly in numbers.

At the Republican caucus on Saturday evening nearly every proposition of settlement was discussed, which has been spoken of heretofore. Nothing conclusive was arrived at. Nearly one-third of those present spoke, expressing a great diversity of opinion, but it seems to be a general agreement that no absolute compromise, involving principle such as is demanded by the South, can be granted.

The general feeling is in favor of conciliation and executing all existing laws. A few straight-out and somewhat bitter remarks were indulged in. The injunction of secrecy is still kept up. The caucus adjourned to meet when the report from the Committee of Thirty-three will be settled upon probably.

I am informed by a member of the Virginia Legislature, who is a strong Union man, that a great change of feeling has taken place there; whereas, six weeks ago, more than two-thirds of the people of the State were for Union, now not three in twenty are for it. Secession seems to be getting control of the State rapidly, and although he denounces it in the most unqualified terms, thinks the State will inevitably secede. The idea is rapidly gaining ground among the people, and cannot be checked. It has become a well-known fact, that the Union men cannot get the floor in the Legislature to offer Union measures.

It is stated that ROBERT E. SCOTT declines, in a strong Southern letter, a place tendered him in LINCOLN's Cabinet. It hardly seems probable that a place was tendered him, unless it was under assurances that he would be a Republican.

Ohio urges Gov. CHASE for a Cabinet appointment, and several of his friends have gone from here to urge him to accept the Treasury Department.

RUSSELL and BAILEY are both summoned before the Select Committee to-morrow.

An effort will be made to get up the Pacific Railroad and Tariff bills in the Senate this week, in which case no action on the crisis, by way of compromise, can be had. Senator CRITTENDEN is anxious to get up his measure, but cannot under existing circumstances.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

There was a Cabinet meeting last night till a late hour on the dispatches brought by Lieut. TALBOT from Major ANDERSON. There is no reason to believe that anything further will be yielded to South Carolina.

It is believed that the bill introduced in the Legislature of Missouri prohibiting the Mayor or Sheriff of St. Louis from using a military force to suppress riot, looked to the seizure of the public property, and hence troops have been ordered thither.

Secretary of the Treasury DIX will not enter upon his office until early next week, having previously to arrange some business in New-York

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT is still engaged making preparations to guard against a possible breach of the peace in Washington, consequent on the present political agitation.

Effective military forces are to be posted in the several parts of the city. It is not probable that any but regular troops and the militia will be employed for the purpose. Light Artillery Company A, Second Regiment, Capt. BARRY, arrived here this morning, and are quartered at the Arsenal.

Two other companies from Leavenworth have proceeded to Fort McHenry.

As a general debate will take place on the Army bill in the House to-morrow, a large number of the members are preparing themselves accordingly. It will involve the present agitating question.

It is said that Major ANDERSON was an Army Lieutenant in the Company commanded by Mr. DIX, now Secretary of the Treasury.

Reports about the public buildings being strongly guarded are highly exaggerated.

The Navy bill, which passed the House yesterday, appropriates nearly $11,000,000. It is of the usual character; no new principle incorporated. All the Navy-yards are provided for, but at reduced amounts.

The following is a correct statement of the amounts qualified to by the gentlemen who became the security for Mr. RUSSELL's appearance at Court: By residents, $60,000; by non-residents. $700,000; Missouri and Kansas delegations in Congress, $175,000; Virginia, $40,000; Philadelphia, $50,000; Baltimore, $100,000: New-York, $100,000; indemnity bonds forwarded by Mr RUSSELL's friends in the West, $1,000,000; total, $2,635,000.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 12.

The New-York papers of Saturday evening, containing Mr. SEWARD's speech, were eagerly sought for. Among conservative men of all parties it is very much commended. A few Republicans declare that the Senator has cowed before his enemies, but the number of such is comparatively small. His speech, it is thought, will hasten the passage of the Robinson resolutions.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT NEWARK.

NEWARK, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Republican meeting here last evening adopted resolutions against any compromise; re-indorsing the Republican platform; in favor of sustaining the Constitution and enforcing the laws; and approving Major ANDERSON's course.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE STATE AUTHORITIES AND MAJ. ANDERSON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The South Carolina Secretaries of War and State went, yesterday, to Fort Sumter under a flag of truce. There is great excitement, and all sorts of rumors are afloat as to their object, but nothing certain is publicly known. The Secretaries remained two hours at Fort Sumpter. It is believed the visit was not hostile.

Mr. GOURDIN, a member of the South Carolina Convention, went to Fort Sumter this morning and held a private parley with Major ANDERSON.

All kinds of rumors prevail as to the cause of the sending of a flag of truce by South Carolina last night. Some say that disaffection exists among Major ANDERSON's men, and others that a surrender of the fort is contemplated, and that it will be evacuated.

It is believed the negotiations with Washington are going on for a peaceful surrender of the fort and for the cessation of a warlike attitude.

Col. HAYNE, on the part of South Carolina, and Lieut. HALL, on the part of Major ANDERSON, have left for Washington with proposals, and to obtain further instructions.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Eight working men from Fort Sumter came away last night in a boat. Four are in the city, and four are to go to New-York in the steamer *Marion*. They report the soldiers on short allowance.

The steamer *Clinch*, under a white flag, in command of Commissary-Gen. HATCH, went to Fort Sumter this evening; don't know what for. Nobody knows except the authorities.

Last night was quiet. The excitement of the people has subsided, and there are great hopes that the *ultimatum* of South Carolina sent to Washington by Messrs. HAYNE and HALL will give peace.

THE BROOKLYN OFF CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Jan 12.

The steamboat *Excel* has come into port with the news that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is off the bar. This is certain. CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The last news by the steamer *Nashville* from New-York reports the *Brooklyn* off Cape Romain.

RETURN OF THE STAR OF THE WEST

HER ATTEMPT TO ENTER CHARLESTON HARBOR.

THE DAMAGE SUSTAINED BY HER—LANDING OF THE TROOPS ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, ETC.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. MCGOWAN, returned to this port on Saturday morning from Charleston harbor, after an abortive attempt to land 200 troops and four officers at Fort Sumter, who had been sent for the reinforcement of that garrison. These troops were put on board the *Star of the West* at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, January 5th, while the steamer was lying-to above the Narrows. The embarkation was conducted with all the secrecy possible, but the nature of the expedition soon became known,—Southern agents being on the alert, and telegraphing the facts to Charleston early on Sunday.

The troops were in charge of four capable officers, Lieut. WOOD being in command. Their precise destination was not generally known among the troops, about half of whom were recruits; but it is stated that as soon as they knew where they were bound, the large majority manifested an honest pride in having been selected for such service.

It is understood that the expedition was planned by the War Department, under the belief that Maj. ANDERSON was in urgent need of assistance, as well as of supplies, but that after the steamer had put to sea, an effort was made to countermand the order under the influence of later advices from Fort Sumter.

The plans accepted by Capt. MCGOWAN would unquestionably have enabled him to land the troops at Fort Sumter, had it not been for the unexpected obstacles he encountered from the removal and displacement of buoys, lights and ranges, which must always be relied on, even by pilots, in entering that harbor at night. As it was, Capt. MCGOWAN succeeded in entering the harbor on Wednesday morning, and proceeded to within two miles of Fort Sumter, when his progress was arrested by a masked battery, which opened its guns upon the steamer from Morris Island.

Seventeen shots in all were discharged at the ship, apparently from an eighteen and a forty-four pounder, and with remarkable precision, two of the shots taking effect in the hull—without, however, doing serious damage—while one passed directly over the pilot-house, another between the walking-beam of the engine and the smoke-stack, and a third grazing the rudder. Being also confronted with two armed vessels in tow of steamtugs, and having no armament with which to defend the ship, he concluded to again put to sea. He escaped from the harbor without further accident, save touching twice on the bar.

During the firing, Quartermaster HANNEGAN stood in the port fore chains, heaving the lead. A *ricochet* shot struck the ship directly beneath him, three feet from the water-line. Beginning to think his position a little unsafe, the Quartermaster intimated to the Captain that he would prefer, if he had no objections, to heave the lead on the *other side* of the ship; but Capt. MCGOWAN quietly replied that he might be sure; another shot would not strike in that place; and the officer kept at his post. Previous to the firing, all the troops were below, but the report of the guns so excited them that before three shots had been fired, a considerable portion of them were again on deck, where they fearlessly stood, witnessing the practice of the South Carolinian guerilla artillery. The shot which Capt. MCGOWAN says came within an ace of carrying away his rudder, passed within four feet of the stern. The shot which struck the hull made an indentation of the size of a hat-crown, and some three inches deep, but did not fracture the plank. The shot which struck the starboard after bulwarks made an ugly opening in the light wood work, and rebounded over the ship. No one on board was injured by the shots.

The *Star of the West* came to anchor off the foot of Warren-street, where she remained, awaiting orders from the War Department as to the disposition of the troops. Late in the afternoon an order came to return the soldiers to the garrison on Governor's Island, but with directions that *they be kept in a body*. On Sunday morning the steam-tug accordingly went alongside, and conveyed the men to their old quarters. An impression generally prevails among them that they will again be called for at no distant day.

The following are the names of the officers in charge of the expedition:

CHARLES R. WOODS, 1st Lieutenant, 9th Infantry.
WM. A WEBB, 1st Lieutenant, 5th Infantry.
CHAS. W. THOMAS, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Infantry.
Assistant-Surgeon, P. G. S. TEN BROECK, Medical Department.

CAPT. MCGOWAN'S REPORT.

STEAMSHIP STAR OF THE WEST, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1861.

M. O. ROBERTS, Esq.—SIR: After leaving the wharf on the 5th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., we proceeded down the Bay, where we hove to, and took on board four officers and two hundred soldiers, with their arms, ammunition, &c., and then proceeded to sea, crossing the bar at Sandy Hook at 9 P. M. Nothing unusual took place during the passage, which was a pleasant one for this season of the year.

We arrived at Charleston Bar at 1:30 A. M. on the 9th inst., but could find no guiding marks for the Bar, as the lights were all out. We proceeded with caution, running very slow and sounding, until about 4 A. M., being then in 4½ fathoms water, when we discovered a light through the haze which at that time covered the horizon. Concluding that the lights were on Fort Sumter, after getting the bearings of it, we steered to the S. W. for the main ship-channel, where we hove to, to await daylight, our lights having all been put out since 12 o'clock, to avoid being seen.

As the day began to break, we discovered a steamer just in shore of us, who, as soon as she saw us, burned one blue light and two red lights as signals, and shortly after steamed over the bar and into the ship channel. The soldiers were now all put below, and no one allowed on deck except our own crew. As soon as there was light enough to see, we crossed the bar and proceeded on up the channel, (the outer bar buoy having been taken away,) the steamer ahead of us sending off rockets, and burning lights until after broad daylight, continuing on her course up nearly two miles ahead of us. When we arrived about two miles from Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter being about the same distance, a masked battery on Morris Island, where there was a red Palmetto flag flying, opened fire upon us—distance, about five-eighths of a mile. *We had the American flag flying* at our *flagstaff* at the *time*, and soon after the first shot, *hoisted a large American Ensign at the fore*. We continued on under the fire of the battery for over ten minutes, several of the shots going clear over us. One shot just passed clear of the pilot-house, another passed between the smoke-stack and walking-beams of the engine, another struck the ship just abaft the fore-rigging and stove in the planking, while another came within an ace of carrying away the rudder. At the same time there was a movement of two steamers from near Fort Moultrie, one of them towing a schooner, (I presume an armed schooner,) with the intention of cutting us off. Our position now became rather critical, as we had to approach Fort Moultrie to within three-quarters of a mile before we could keep away for Fort Sumter. A steamer approaching us with an armed schooner in tow, and the battery on the island firing at us all the time, and having no cannon to defend ourselves from the attack of the vessels, we concluded that, to avoid certain capture, or destruction, we would endeavor to get to sea. Consequently we wore round and steered down the channel, the battery firing upon us until the shot fell short. As it was now strong ebb tide, and the water having fallen some three feet, we proceeded with caution, and crossed the bar safely at 8:50 A. M., and continued on our course for this port, where we arrived this morning after a boisterous passage. A steamer from Charleston followed us for about three hours, watching our movements.

In justice to the officers and crews of each department of the ship, I must add that their behavior while under the fire of the battery reflected great credit on them.

Mr. BREWER, the New-York pilot, was of very great assistance to me in helping to pilot the ship over Charleston Bar, and up and down the channel.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN MCGOWAN, Captain.

THE SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER MARION.

HER SUBSEQUENT RELEASE AND RETURN TO THIS CITY.

The particulars of the seizure of the steamer *Marion* at Charleston, and her subsequent return by the State authorities, have been reported to the owners here by Capt. WHITING, in person. The principal facts of these transactions are as follows:

The *Marion*, on her last trip to Charleston, arrived off the bar of that port during the prevalence of a dense fog, which, with the removal of the buoys and ranges, increased the difficulty of entering the harbor in safety. In going up the channel, the *Marion* was met by the steamer *Gen. Clinch*, containing an armed force, with whose officers he held a short conversation, their object evidently being to ascertain if the *Star of the West* was outside. During this delay the steamer struck on the north breaker, where she remained for a whole tide, the *General Clinch* declining to render her any assistance in getting off, probably on account of their hurry to reconnoitre the outer harbor. An hour afterwards the same steamer came alongside, when Capt. WHITING asked the Captain of the steamer why he had not warned him of the dangerous position of the vessel. The only answer was that the State authorities had placed a pilot on board, and it was none of his business.

At 3 o'clock the *Marion* was assisted off by Capt. LOCKWOOD, of the steamer *Gordon*, shortly after which she reached her dock. The authorities then came on board and demanded the possession of the ship, asserting that the Charleston stockholders had given their consent. Gov. PICKENS strongly assured the Captain that the owners should be reimbursed for any loss they might suffer, and giving, as the reason for the demand, that the State was in urgent need of the vessel.

Capt. WHITING had no other alternative but to yield up the vessel to the officials, and prepared to leave for home. The Governor, however, soon after reinstated the Captain in possession of the vessel.

The owners do not regard the matter as a seizure, although the Charleston stockholders, or the Company's agents there, have no legal right to dispose of the *Marion* at any price. When Capt. WHITING left Charleston the steamer was coaling, and she is expected here on Tuesday. Messrs. SPOFFORD & TILESTON will send the *Columbia* out on Wednesday, as advertised.

THE EXPEDITION OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

A LETTER FROM LIEUT. WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 11, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning, you publish the letter of Mr. Secretary THOMPSON—Department of the Interior—to the President of the United States, (8th inst.) resigning his seat in the Cabinet, and to my surprise he tells the President, that I have in part caused it; for after stating that his understanding in the Cabinet was, that no reinforcements were to be sent to Charleston, he says: "I learn, however, this morning, for the first time, that the steamer *Star of the West* sailed from New-York last Saturday night with 250 men, under Lieut. BARTLETT, bound for Fort Sumter."

Now, while I am ready to admit that if it had pleased the President of the United States, or Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, to have given me an order to join that expedition, I should have cheerfully obeyed it, although not now in service; yet, as I cannot think of wearing honors that belong to others, I must deny that I have had anything to do with the *Star of the West*.

It is, however, due to the patriotic and generous merchants of this City to say, that when it seemed probable that nothing was to be done by the Government to relieve the wants of Major ANDERSON and his gallant command, (believed by many to be very pressing,) in consequence of his sudden movement so entirely unprovided for, and the further belief that he was cut off from all his contractors for fresh supplies, the merchants did listen to my *proposals*, and heartily entered into my plans, which were to throw provisions into Fort Sumter; and the enterprise was fairly on foot, when we got an inkling that the Government was moving in the matter; and yet we did not relax our secret preparations until we knew positively that the Government had sent off its expedition.

The private enterprise was kept secret,—and *well kept*, (which was more than the Government could do,)—and it is my opinion now, that if the Government had not taken the matter out of our hands, no one would have known of it until it was executed.

It was intended to be "*eminently peaceful*,"—we did not then know that South Carolina had determined to prevent provisions entering the State,—and once in the harbor we were to push for the Fort at all hazards. We did not intend to hostilize any one, but we did intend to give "aid and comfort."

The late Hon. Secretary of the Interior was as much mistaken when he told the President that I commanded the expedition of the *Star of the West*, as it appears he was in the idea, that under no circumstances would the President and Cabinet relieve Major ANDERSON at Fort Sumter.

Permit me to add, in honor of our merchants, that four years ago I appealed to them for provisions in aid of the starving people on the Cape de Verd Islands. They responded with thousands of barrels of the best—three ship loads. They also responded promptly to aid Major ANDERSON, and intended to have sent him ten to twelve thousand rations of fresh meats and vegetables. And I now say that as we learn by letters and papers from the Southern States, that there are large districts of country which in a few weeks more—yes! even now, are fast entering upon a period of famine and starvation. Only let it be properly authenticated to New-York City, and I promise the people of the South that I will come to them with a ship load of the best in the market, without money and without price.

Respectfully yours.
WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT.

NATIONAL AIRS HISSED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Last evening, during a dramatic performance at the Academy of Music, the national airs, "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," &c., played by the band, were hissed by a party of men in the galleries, creating intense excitement among the audience. Order was only preserved by the immediate ejection of the offender.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

FLORIDA FORTIFICATIONS SEIZED.

PENSACOLA, Sunday, Jan 13.

Fort Barrancas and the navy yard were taken yesterday by the Alabama and Florida troops.

FLORIDA SECESSION ORDINANCE SIGNED.

TALLAHASSEE, Friday, Jan. 11.

The ordinance of secession was signed to-day in the eastern portico of the Capitol, amid the firing of cannon and the cheers and enthusiasm of the people.

Hon. T. BUTLER KING, of Georgia, made a speech on the occasion, which was loudly cheered.

SECESSION REJOICINGS IN ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The secession of the State has caused great rejoicing here.

One hundred guns are being fired in honor of the event.

Impromptu speeches are being made in all the prominent buildings.

To-night the city will be illuminated and there will be a military parade.

One hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by the citizens for the defence of Mobile.

REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH—ANOTHER REFUSAL OF GOV. HICKS TO CALL A CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The Baltimore *American* published yesterday Mr. SEWARD's speech exclusively, causing an immense sensation and distributing many thousand copies. The speech was generally read, producing a favorable impression with all, though some think it rather inexplicit and not advocating sufficient concessions to satisfy the ultra disunionists. Those who love the Union, of all parties, think it a favorable step towards a final adjustment.

Gov. HICKS is now here, and the Committee appointed by the recent State Convention have had an interview with him, and presented the resolutions asking him to call an election of the people to express public sentiment regarding the calling of a State Convention. The interview was pleasant, but the Governor refuses to respond favorably. He is unyielding in his determination against convening the Legislature or calling a Convention, without greater cause than yet exists.

The Fort Leavenworth troops have arrived, and two companies have repaired to Fort McHenry and one to Washington.

ARMY AND NAVY MOVEMENTS.

On Saturday eight pieces of ordnance arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, five of which were from Richmond and the remainder from Watervliet.

The following are the latest resignations in the Army and Navy: Maj. Van Dorn, Second Dragoons; Lieut. Forney, Tenth Infantry; Lieuts. T. P. Pelot, J. H. North, R. T. Chapman, T. B. Mills; Acting-Mid. S. S. Gregory; Lieut. Hubling and Capt. Hartstein, of *Resolute* notoriety.

We have already noticed Capt. TAYLOR's detachment from our marine barracks here. His new post is at Fort Washington, D. C., where he commands forty-six United States marines. All the reinforcements recently sent to Head-quarters make the Washington garrison's guard amount to 170 men.

The troops that returned in the *Star of the West*, which were put on Governor's Island yesterday at 8 A. M., are not to be attached to regiments for the present. They are to be made ready for marching orders.

A detachment of United States marines, and one of sailors, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Saturday evening, having been lately attached to the corvette *St. Mary's*, of the Pacific Squadron. The sailors were transferred to the *North Carolina*, and the marines to the barracks. Capt. BRYOORT expects orders to send the latter to Washington.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The troops from Kansas arrived last night. Company H, Second Artillery, Col. BROOKS commanding, 67 men; Company A, Light Artillery, Capt. BARRY, 88 men; Company I, Light Artillery, Lieut. JAMES B. FRY, 84 men. Total, 238 men and 121 horses. Company H, together with the marines who came from Washington in the early part of the week to guard Fort McHenry, proceeded to Washington by special train. The other two Companies proceed to garrison Fort McHenry, where a large number of people were attracted to-day to view the troops.

Active preparations are making by the Government at Annapolis, the cannon from the frigate *Constitution* lying there being placed on board the practice-ship *Preble*, and the revenue-cutter station been placed in strict naval discipline. Nothing is allowed to approach her without being hailed by sentries.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 12.

The bill before the Legislature requires that a vote shall be taken at the time of the election of delegates to the Convention, to determine whether the action of the Convention shall be submitted to the people or not. It also provides that the election shall be held on the 4th of February, and the State Convention held on the 18th of the same month.

The House has passed the Convention bill, with the amendment to refer the action of the Convention relative to secession back to the people.

No action has yet been taken on the bill by the Senate.

There is increased excitement at the Capitol to-day.

The banquet to Gov. FLOYD took place last night.

Gov. FLOYD counseled resistance to Federal coercion.

A STATE CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The Senate last night passed the House Convention bill, with an amendment fixing the 13th of February for the assembling of the Convention.

THE MISSISSIPPI STATE CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Commissioner from Alabama addressed the Convention to-day.

The Convention will probably be in session two weeks longer.

Nothing of importance was done to-day.

The artillery were ordered to Vicksburgh by the Governor early this morning, to hail and question passing boats.

A salute of fifteen guns was fired last night on the reception of the news from Alabama and Florida. There is great excitement.

STATE COVENTION IN TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The House to-day unanimously passed the bill calling a State Convention on the 18th of February. Delegates are to be elected on the 9th of February, and if the Convention resolves to withdraw from the Union, then its action is to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

The same bill passed a second reading in the Senate, and will undoubtedly pass the third reading on Monday.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

Harmony, Conciliation and Compromise for the Sake of the Union.

A Convention to Revise the Constitution after the Secession Movement is over.

A CONSERVATIVE AND PATRIOTIC SPEECH.

Interesting Proceedings in the House.

The Army and Navy Appropriation Bills Opposed by the Secessionists.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

The proceedings of the Senate were opened with prayer.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked whether a vote could be taken to allow persons to the floor of the Senate.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) objected.

The President decided that the rule might be dispensed with by unanimous consent.

Further objection being made, a number of ladies and gentlemen retired to the lobby rooms.

The Diplomatic Corps were in attendance.

At least a thousand ladies and twelve hundred gentlemen are in the galleries, and it is impossible for any more to obtain admission.

A motion to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was laid on the table.

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) moved that the Senate proceed to the special order, the consideration of the President's Message. Agreed to.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) took the floor:

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH.

MR. PRESIDENT: Congress adjourned last Summer amid auspices of national abundance, contentment, tranquillity, and happiness. It was reassembled this Winter in the presence of derangement of business and disturbance of public as well as private credit, and in the face of seditious combinations to overthrow the Union. The alarm is appalling; for union is not more the body than liberty is the soul of the nation. The American citizen has been accustomed to believe the Republic immortal. He shrinks from the sight of convulsions indicative of its sudden death. The report of our condition has gone over the seas, and we who have so long and with much complacency studied the endless agitations of society in the Old World, believing ourselves exempt from such disturbances, now, in our turn, seem to be falling into a momentous and disastrous revolution.

I know how difficult it is to decide, amid so many and so various counsels, what ought to be and even what can be done. Certainly, however, it is time for every Senator to declare himself. I, therefore, following the example of the noble Senator from Tennessee, (Mr. JOHNSON,) avow my adherence to the Union in its integrity and with all its parts, with my friends, with my party, with my State, with my country, or without either, as they may determine, in every event, whether of peace or of war, with every consequence of honor or dishonor, of life or death. Although I lament the occasion, I hail with cheerfulness the duty of lifting up my voice among distracted debates, for my whole country and its inestimable Union.

Hitherto the exhibitions of spirit and resolution here, as elsewhere, have been chiefly made on the side of disunion. I do not regret this. Disunion is so unexpected and unnatural that it must plainly reveal itself before its presence can be realized. I like best, also, the courage that rises slowly under the pressure of severe provocation. If it be a Christian duty to forgive to the stranger even seventy times seven offenses, it is the highest patriotism to endure without complaint the passionate waywardness of political brethren so long as there is hope that they may come to a better mind.

I think it is easy to pronounce what measures or conduct will not save the Union. I agree with the honorable Senator from North Carolina, (Mr. CLINGMAN,) that mere eulogiums will not save it. Yet I think that as prayer brings us nearer to God, though it cannot move Him toward us, so there is healing and saving virtue in every word of devotion to the Union that is spoken, and in every sigh that its danger draws forth. I know, at least, that, like virtue, it derives strength from every irreverent act that is committed and every blasphemous phrase that is uttered against it.

The Union cannot be saved by mutual criminations concerning our respective share of responsibility for the present evils. He whose conscience acquits him will naturally be slow to accuse others whose cooperation he needs. History only can adjust the great account.

A continuance of the debate on the constitutional power of Congress over the subject of Slavery in the Territories will not save the Union. The opinions of parties and sections on that question have become dogmatical, and it is this circumstance that has produced the existing alienation. A truce, at least during the debate on the Union, is essential to reconciliation.

The Union cannot be saved by proving that secession is illegal or unconstitutional. Persons bent on that fearful step will not stand long enough on forms of law to be dislodged; and loyal men do not need such narrow ground to stand upon.

I fear that little more will be gained from discussing the right of the Federal Government to coerce seceding States into obedience. If disunion is to go on, this question will give place to the more practical one, whether many seceding States have a right to coerce the remaining members to acquiesce in a dissolution.

I dread, as in my innermost soul I abhor, civil war. I do not know what the Union would be worth if saved by the use of the sword. Yet, for all this, I do not agree with those who, with a desire to avert that great calamity, advise a conventional or unopposed separation, with a view to what they call a reconstruction. It is enough for me, first, that in this plan, destruction goes before reconstruction; and secondly, that the strength of the vase in which the hopes of the nation are held consists chiefly in its remaining unbroken.

Congressional compromises are not likely to save the Union. I know, indeed, that tradition favors this form of remedy. But it is essential to its success, in any case, that there be found a preponderating mass of citizens, so far neutral on the issue which separates parties, that they can intervene, strike down clashing weapons, and compel an accommodation. Moderate concessions are not customarily asked by a force with its guns in battery; nor are liberal concessions apt to be given by an opposing force not less confident of its own right and its own strength. I think, also, that there is

a prevailing conviction that legislative compromises which sacrifice honestly cherished principles, while they anticipate future exigencies, even if they do not assume extra-constitutional powers, are less sure to avert imminent evils than they are certain to produce ultimately even greater dangers.

Indeed, Mr. President, I think it will be wise to discard two prevalent ideas or prejudices, namely, first, that the Union is to be saved by somebody in particular; and secondly, that it is to be saved by some cunning and insincere compact of pacification. If I remember rightly, I said something like this here as long ago as 1850, and afterwards in 1854.

The present danger discloses itself in this form. Discontented citizens have obtained political power in certain States, and they are using this authority to overthrow the Federal Government. They delude themselves with a belief that the State power they have acquired enables them to discharge themselves of allegiance to the whole Republic. The honorable Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) says we have a right to coerce a State, but we cannot. The President says that no State has a right to secede, but we have no constitutional power to make war against a State. The dilemma results from an assumption that those who, in such a case, act against the Federal Government, act lawfully as a State; although manifestly they have perverted the power of the State to an unconstitutional purpose. A class of politicians in New-England set up this theory and attempted to practice upon it in our war with Great Britain. Mr. JEFFERSON did not hesitate to say that States must be kept within their constitutional sphere by impulsion, if they could not be held there by attraction. Secession was then held to be inadmissible in the face of a public enemy. But if it is untenable in one case, it is necessarily so in all others. I fully admit the originality, the sovereignty, and the independence of the several States within their sphere. But I hold the Federal Government to be equally original, sovereign, and independent within its sphere. And the Government of the State can no more absolve the people residing within its limits from allegiance to the Union, than the Government of the Union can absolve them from allegiance to the State. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, paramount to all legislation of the States, whether made under the Constitution, or by even their organic conventions. The Union can be dissolved, not by secession, with or without armed force, but only by the voluntary consent of the people of the United States, collected in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States.

Congress, in the present case, ought not to be impassive. It ought, if it can, to redress any real grievances of the offended States, and then it ought to supply the President with all the means necessary to maintain the Union in the full exhibition and discreet exercise of its authority. Beyond this, with the proper activity on the part of the Executive, the responsibility of saving the Union belongs to the people, and they are abundantly competent to discharge it.

I propose, therefore, with great deference, to address myself to the country upon the momentous subject, asking a hearing, not less from the people within what are called the seceding, than from those who reside within the adhering States.

Union is an old, fixed, settled habit of the American people, resulting from convictions of its necessity, and therefore not likely to be hastily discarded. The early States, while existing as colonies, were combined, though imperfectly, through a common allegiance to the British Crown. When that allegiance ceased, no one was so presumptuous as to suppose political existence compatible with disunion; and, therefore, on the same day that they declared themselves independent, they proclaimed themselves also confederated States. Experience in war and in peace, from 1776 until 1787, only convinced them of the necessity of converting that loose Confederacy into a more perfect and a perpetual Union. They acted with a coolness very different from the intemperate conduct of those who now on one side threaten, and those who on the other rashly defy disunion. They considered the continuance of the Union as a subject comprehending nothing less than the safety and welfare of all the parts of which the country was composed, and the fate of an empire in many respects the most interesting in the world. I enter upon the subject of continuing the Union now, deeply impressed with the same generous and loyal conviction. How could it be otherwise, when, instead of only thirteen, the country is now composed of thirty-three parts; and the empire embraces, instead of only four millions, no less than thirty millions of inhabitants.

The founders of the Constitution, moreover, regarded the Union as no mere national or American interest. On the contrary, they confessed with deep sensibility that it seemed to them to have been reserved for the people of this country to decide whether societies of men are really capable of establishing good government upon reflection and choice, or whether they are forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force. They feared, therefore, that their failure to continue and perfect the Union would be a misfortune to the nations. How much more, Sir, would its overthrow now be a calamity to mankind!

Some form of Government is indispensable here as elsewhere. Whatever form we have, every individual citizen and every State must cede to it some natural rights, to invest the Government with the requisite power. The simple question, therefore, for us now to decide, while laying aside all pique, passion, and prejudice, is: Whether it conduces more to the interests of the people of this country to remain for the general purposes of peace and war, commerce inland and foreign, postal communications at home and abroad, the care and disposition of the public domain, colonization, the organization and admission of new States, and, generally, the enlargement of empire, one nation under our present Constitution, than it would be to divide themselves into separate Confederacies or States.

Our country remains now as it was in 1787—composed not of detached and distant Territories, but of one whole well-connected and fertile region lying within the temperate zone, with climates and soils hardly more various than those of France or of Italy. This slight diversity quickens and amplifies manufacture and commerce. Our rivers and valleys, as improved by art, furnish us a system of highways unequaled in the world. The different forms of labor, if Slavery were not perverted to purposes of political ambition, need not constitute an element of strife in the Confederacy.

Notwithstanding recent vehement expressions and manifestations of intolerance in some quarters, produced by intense partisan excitement, we are, in fact, a homogeneous people, chiefly of one stock, with accessions well assimilated. We have, practically, only one language, one religion, one system of government, and manners and customs common to all. Why, then, shall we not remain henceforth, as hitherto, one people?

The first object of every human society is safety or security, for which, if need be, they will, and they must, sacrifice every other. This security is of two kinds: One, exemption from foreign aggression and influence; the other, exemption from domestic tyranny and sedition.

Foreign wars come from either violations of treaties or domestic violence. The Union has, thus far, proved itself an almost perfect shield against such wars. The United States, continually enlarging their diplomatic acquaintance, have now treaties with France, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Sweden, Prussia, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Mexico, Brazil, Austria, Turkey, Chili, Siam, Muscat, Venezuela, Peru, Greece, Sardinia, Ecuador, Hanover, Portugal, New Granada, Hesse-Cassel, Wurtemburg, China, Bavaria, Saxony, Nassau, Switzerland, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Guatemala, the Hawaiian Islands, San Salvador, Borneo, Costa Rica, Peru, Bremen, the Argentine Confederation, Loo Choo, Japan, Brunswick, Persia, Baden, Belgium, and Paraguay. Nevertheless, the United States, within their entire existence under the Federal Constitution, have had flagrant wars with only four States, two of which were insignificant Powers, on the coast of Barbary, and have had direct hostilities, amounting to reprisals, against only two or three more; and they are now at peace with the whole world. If the Union should be divided into only two confederacies, each of them would need to make as many treaties as we have now; and, of course, would be liable to give as many causes of war as we now do. But we know, from the sad experience of other nations, that disintegration, once begun, inevitably continues until even the greatest empire crumbles into many parts. Each confederation that shall ultimately arise out of the ruin of the Union will have necessity for as many treaties as we now have, and will incur liabilities for war as often as we now do, by breaking them. It is the multiplication of treaties, and the want of confederation, that makes war the normal condition of society in Western Europe and in Spanish America. It is union that, notwithstanding our world-wide intercourse, makes peace the habit of the American people.

I will not descend so low as to ask whether new confederacies would be able or willing to bear the grievious expense of maintaining the diplomatic relations which cannot be dispensed with except by withdrawing from foreign commerce.

Our Federal Government is better able to avoid giving just cause of war than several confederacies, because it can conform the action of all the States to compacts. It can have only one construction, and only one tribunal to pronounce that construction, of every treaty. Local and temporary interests and passions, or personal cupidity and ambition can drive small Confederacies or States more easily than a great Republic into indiscreet violations of treaties.

The United States being a great and formidable Power, can always secure favorable and satisfactory treaties. Indeed, every treaty we have was voluntarily made. Small Confederacies or States must take such treaties as they can get, and give whatever treaties are exacted. A humiliating, or even an unsatisfactory treaty, is a chronic cause of foreign war.

The chapters of wars resulting from unjustifiable causes would, in case of division, amplify itself in proportion to the number of new confederacies and their irritability. Our disputes with Great Britain about Oregon, the boundary of Maine, the patriot insurrection in Canada, and the Island of San Juan; the border strifes between Texas and Mexico, the incursions of the late WILLIAM WALKER into Mexico and Central America; all these were cases in which war was prevented only by the imperturbability of the Federal Government.

This Government not only gives fewer causes of war, whether just or unjust, than smaller confederacies would; but it always has a greater ability to accommodate them by the exercise of more coolness and courage, the use of more various and more liberal means, and the display, if need be, of greater force. Every one knows how placable we ourselves are in controversies with Great Britain, France and Spain; and yet how exacting we have been in our intercourse with New-Granada, Paraguay, and San Juan del Nicaragua.

Mr. President, no one will dispute our forefathers' maxim, that the common safety of all is the safety of each of the States. While they remain united, the Federal Government combines all the materials and all the forces of the several States; organizes their defences on one general principle; harmonizes and assimilates them with one system; watches for them with a single eye, which it turns in all directions, and moves all agents under the control of one Executive head. A nation so constituted is safe against assault or even insult.

War produces always a speedy exhaustion of money and a severe strain upon credit. The treasuries and credits of small confederacies would often prove inadequate. Those of the Union are always ample.

I have thus far kept out of view the relations which must arise between the confederacies themselves. They would be small and inconsiderable nations bordering on each other, and therefore, according to all practical philosophy, natural enemies. In addition to the many treaties which each must make with foreign Powers, and the causes of war which they would give by violating them, each of the confederacies must also maintain treaties with all the others, and so be liable to give them frequent offence. They would necessarily have different interests resulting from their establishment of different policies of revenue, of mining, manufactures, and navigation, of immigration, and perhaps the Slave-trade. Each would stipulate with foreign nations for advantages peculiar to itself and injurious to its rivals.

If, indeed, it were necessary that the Union should be broken up, it would be in the last degree important that the new confederacies to be formed should be as nearly as possible equal in strength and power, that mutual fear and mutual respect might inspire them with caution against mutual offence. But such equality could not long be maintained; one confederacy would rise in the scale of political importance, and the others would view it thenceforward with envy and apprehension. Jealousies would bring on frequent and retaliatory wars, and all these wars, from the peculiar circumstances of the confederacies, would have the nature and character of civil war. Dissolution, therefore, is, for the people of this country, perpetual civil war. To mitigate it, and obtain occasional rest, what else could they accept but the system of adjusting the balance of power which has obtained in Europe, in which the few strong nations dictate the very terms on which all the others shall be content to live. When this hateful system should fail at last, foreign nations would intervene, now in favor of one and then in aid of another; and thus our country, having expelled all European Powers from the Continent, would relapse into an aggregated form of its colonial experience, and, like Italy, Turkey, India, and China, become the theatre of transatlantic intervention and rapacity.

If, however, we grant to the new confederacies an exemption from complications among each other and with foreign States, still there is too much reason to believe that not one of them could long maintain a republican form of government. Universal suffrage, and the absence of a standing army, are essential to the republican system. The world has yet to see a single self-sustaining State of that kind, or even any confederation of such States, except our own. Canada leans on Great Britain not unwillingly, and Switerland is guaranteed by interested monarchical States. Our own experience has thus far been successful; because, by the continual addition of new States, the influence of each of the members of the Union is constantly restrained and reduced. No one, of course, can foretell the way and manner of travel; but history indicates, with unerring certainty, the end which the several confederacies would reach. Licentiousness would render life intolerable, and they would, sooner or later, purchase tranquility and domestic safety by the surrender of liberty, and yield themselves up to the protection of military despotism.

Indulge me, Sir, in one or two details under this head. *First*, it is only sixty days since this disunion movement began; already those who are engaged in it have canvassed with portentous freedom the possible recombinations of the States when dissevered, and the feasible alliances of those recombinations with European nations; alliances as unnatural, and which would prove, ultimately, as pestilential to society here as that of the Tlascalans with the Spaniard, who promised them revenge upon their ancient enemies the Aztecs.

Secondly—The disunion movement arises partly out of a dispute over the common domain of the United States. Hitherto the Union has confined this controversy within the bounds of political debate by referring it, with all other national ones, to the arbitrament of the ballot-box. Does any one suppose that disnnion would transfer the whole domain to either party, or that any other umpire than war would, after dissolution, be invoked?

Thirdly—This movement arises, in another view, out of the relation of African slaves to the domestic population of the country. Freedom is to them, as to all mankind, the chief object of desire. Hitherto, under the operation of the Union, they have practically remained ignorant of the controversy, especially of its bearing on themselves. Can we hope that flagrant civil war shall rage among ourselves in their very presence, and yet that they will remain stupid and idle spectators? Does history furnish us any satisfactery instruction upon the horrors of civil war among a people so brave, so skilled in arms, so earnest in conviction, and so intent in purpose, as we are? Is it a mere chimera which suggests an aggravation of those horrors beyond endurance when, on either side, there shall occur the intervention of an uprising ferocious African slave population of four, or six, perhaps twenty millions?

The opinions of mankind change, and with them the policies of nations. One hundred years ago all the commercial European States were engaged in transferring negro slaves from Africa to this hemisphere. To-day all those States are firmly set in hostility to the extension and even to the practice of Slavery. Opposition to it takes two forms: one European, which is simple, direct Abolition, effected, if need be, by compulsion; the other American, which seeks to arrest the African Slave-trade, and resist the entrance of domestic Slavery into Territories where it is yet unknown, while it leaves the disposition of existing Slavery to the considerate action of the States by which it is retained. It is the Union that restricts the opposition to Slavery in this country within these limits. If dissolution prevail, what guarantee shall there be against the full development here of the fearful and uncompromising hostility to Slavery which elsewhere pervades the world, and of which the recent invasion of Virginia was an illustration?

Mr. President, I have designedly dwelt so long on the probable effects of disunion upon the safety of the American people as to leave me little time to consider the other evils which must follow in its train. But practically, the loss of safety involves every other form of public calamity. When once the guardian angel has taken flight, everything is lost.

Dissolution would not only arrest, but extinguish the greatness of our country. Even if separate confederacies could exist and endure, they could severally preserve no share of the common *prestigé* of the Union. If the constellation is to be broken up, the stars, whether scattered widely apart or grouped in smaller clusters, will thenceforth shed forth feeble glimmering and lurid lights. Nor will great achievements be possible for the new confederacies. Dissolution would signalize its triumph by acts of wantonness which would shock and astound the world. It would provincialize Mount Vernon, and give this Capitol over to desolation at the very moment when the dome is rising over our heads that was to be crowned with the statue of Liberty. After this there would remain for disunion no act of stupendous infamy to be committed. No petty confederacy that shall follow the United States can prolong, or even renew, the majestic drama of national progress. Perhaps it is to be arrested because its sublimity is incapable of continuance. Let it be so, if we have indeed become degenerate. After WASHINGTON, and the inflexible ADAMS, HENRY, and the peerless HAMILTON, JEFFERSON, and the majestic CLAY, WEBSTER, and the acute CALHOUN, JACKSON, the modest TAYLOR, and SCOTT, who rises in greatness under the burden of years, and FRANKLIN, and FULTON, and WHITNEY, and MORSE, have all performed their parts, let the curtain fall!

While listening to these debates, I have sometimes forgotten myself in marking the contrasted effects upon the page who customarily stands on the dais before me, and the venerable Secretary who sits behind him. The youth exhibits intense but pleased emotion in the excitement, while at every irreverent word that is uttered against the Union the eyes of the aged man are suffused with tears. Let him weep no more. Rather rejoice, for yours has been a lot of rare felicity. You have seen and been a part of all the greatness of your country, the towering national greatness of all the world. Weep only you, and weep with all the bitterness of anguish, who are just stepping on the threshold of life; for that greatness perishes prematurely and exists not for you, nor for me, nor for any that shall come after us.

The public prosperity! how could it suruive the storm? Its elements are industry in the culture of every fruit; mining of all the metals; commerce at home and on every sea; material improvement that knows no obstacle and has no end; invention that ranges throughout the domain of nature; increase of knowledge as broad as the human mind can explore; perfection of art as high as human genius can reach; and social refinement working for the renovation of the world. How could our successors prosecute these noble objects in the midst of brutalizing civil conflict? What guarantees will capital invested for such purposes have, that will outweigh the premium offered by political and military ambition? What leisure will the citizen find for study, or invention, or art, under the reign of conscription; nay, what interest in them will society feel when fear and hate shall have taken possession of the national mind? Let the miner in California take heed; for its golden wealth will become the prize of the nation that can command the most iron. Let the borderer take care; for the Indian will again lurk around his dwelling. Let the pioneer come back into our denser settlements; for the railroad, the post road, and the telegraph, advance not one furlong further into the wilderness. With standing armies consuming the substance of our people on the land, and our Navy and our postal steamers withdrawn from the ocean, who will protect or respect, or who will even know by name our petty confederacies? The American man-of-war is a noble spectacle. I have seen it enter an ancient port in the Mediterranean. All the world wondered at it, and talked of it. Salvos of artillery, from forts and shipping in the harbor, saluted its flag. Princes and princesses and merchants paid it homage, and all the people blessed it as a harbinger of hope for their own ultimate freedom. I imagine now the same noble vessel again entering the same haven. The flag of thirty-three stars and thirteen stripes has been hauled down, and in its place a signal is run up, which flaunts the device of a lone star or a palmetto tree. Men ask, "Who is the stranger that thus steals into our waters?" The answer, contemptuously given, is, "She comes from one of the obscure republics of North America. Let her pass on."

Lastly, public liberty, our own peculiar liberty, must languish for a time, and then cease to live. And such a liberty! free movement everywhere through our own land and throughout the world; free speech, free Press, free suffrage; the freedom of every subject to vote on every law, and for or against every agent who expounds, administers or executes. Unstable and jealous confederacies, constantly apprehending assaults without and treason within, formidable only to each other and contemptible to all beside: how long will it be before, on the plea of public safety, they will surrender all this inestimable and unequaled liberty, and accept the hateful and intolerable espionage of military despotism?

And now, Mr. President, what is the cause for this sudden and eternal sacrifice of so much safety, greatness, happiness and freedom? Have foreign nations combined, and are they coming in rage upon us? No. So far from being enemies, there is not a nation on earth that is not an interested, admiring friend. Even the London *Times*, by no means partial to us, says:

"It is quite possible that the problem of a Democratic Republic may be solved by its overthrow in a few days in a spirit of folly, selfishness and short-sightedness."

THE OCCASION FOR DISUNION.

Has the Federal Government become tyrannical or oppressive, or even rigorous or unsound? Has the Constitution lost its spirit, and all at once collapsed into a lifeless letter? No; the Federal Government smiles more benignantly, and works to-day more beneficently than ever. The Constitution is even the chosen model for the organization of the newly rising confederacies.

The occasion is the election of a President of the United States, who is unacceptable to a portion of the people. I state the case accurately. There was no movement of disunion before the ballots which expressed that choice were cast. Disunion began as soon as the result was announced. The justification it assigned was that ABRAHAM LINCOLN had been elected, while the success of either one of three other candidates would have been acquiesced in. Was the election illegal? No; it is unimpeachable. Is the candidate personally offensive? No; he is a man of unblemished virtue and amiable manners. Is an election of President an unfrequent or extraordinary transaction? No; we never had a Chief Magistrate otherwise designated than by such election, and that form of choice is renewed every four years. Does any one even propose to change the mode of appointing the Chief Magistrate? No; election by universal suffrage, as modified by the Constitution, is the one crowning franchise of the American people. To save it they would defy the world. Is it apprehended that the new President will usurp despotic powers? No; while he is of all men the most unambitious, he is, by the partial success of those who opposed his election, subjected to such restraints that he cannot, without their consent, appoint a minister or even a police agent, negotiate a treaty, or procure the passage of a law, and can hardly draw a musket from the public arsenals to defend his own person.

What, then, is the ground of discontent? It is that the Disunionists did not accept as conclusive the arguments which were urged in behalf of the successful candidate in the canvass. This is all. Were their own arguments against him more satisfactory to his supporters? Of course they were not; they could not be. Does the Constitution, in letter or spirit, require or imply that the arguments of one party shall be satisfactory to the other? No, that is impossible. What is the constitutional remedy for this inevitable dissatisfaction? Renewed debate and ultimate rehearing in a subsequent election. Have the now successful majority perverted power to purposes of oppression? No; they have never before held power. Alas! how prone we are to undervalue privileges and blessings. How gladly, how proudly, would the people of any nation in Europe accept, on such terms as we enjoy it, the boon of electing a Chief Magistrate every four years by free, equal, and universal suffrage! How thankfully would they cast aside all their own systems of government, and accept this Republic of ours, with all its shortcomings and its disappointments, maintain it with their arms, and cherish it in their hearts. Is it not the very boon for which they supplicate God without ceasing, and even wage war, with intermissions only resulting from exhaustion? How strange are the times in which we live? The coming Spring season, on one side of the Atlantic, will open on a general conflict, waged to obtain, through whatever indirection, just such a system as ours; and on this side of the Atlantic, within the same parallels of latitude, it will open on fraternal war, waged in a moment of frenzied discontent to overthrow and annihilate the same institutions. Do men, indeed, live only for themselves, to revenge their own wrongs, or to gratify their own ambition? Rather do not men live least of all for themselves, and chiefly for posterity and for their fellow men?. Have the American people, then, become all of a sudden unnatural, as well as unpatriotic? and will they disinherit their children of the precious estate held only in trust for them, and deprive the world of the best hopes it has enjoyed since the human race began its slow and painful, yet needful and wisely-appointed progress?

Here I might close my plea for the American Union; but it is necessary, if not to exhaust the argument, at least to exhibit the whole case. The disunionists, consciously unable to stand on their mere disappointment in the recent election, have attempted to enlarge their ground. More than thirty years there has existed a considerable—though not heretofore a formidable—mass of citizens in certain States situate near or around the delta of the Mississippi, who believe that the Union is less conducive to the welfare and greatness of the States than a smaller confederacy, embracing only slave States, would be. This class has availed itself of the discontents resulting from the election to put into operation the machinery of dissolution long ago prepared and waiting only for occasion. In other States there is a soreness because of the want of sympathy in the free States with the efforts of slaveholders for the recapture of fugitives from service. In all the slave States there is a restiveness resulting from the resistance which has been so determinedly made within the last few years, in the free States, to the extension of Slavery in the common Territories of the United States. The Republican Party, which cast its vote for the successful presidential candidate on the ground of that policy, has been allowed, practically, no representation, no utterance by speech or through the Press, in the slave States; while its policy, principles, and sentiments, and even its temper, have been so misrepresented as to excite apprehensions that it denies important constitutional obligations, and aims even at interference with Slavery and its overthrow by State authorities or intervention of the Federal Government. Considerable masses even in the free States, interested in the success of these misrepresentations as a means of partisan strategy, have lent their sympathy to the party claiming to be aggrieved. While the result of the election brings the Republican party necessarily into the foreground in resisting disunion, the prejudices against them which I have described have deprived them of the coöperation of many good and patriotic citizens. On a complex issue between the Republican party and the Disunionists, although it involves the direst national calamities, the result might be doubtful; for the Republican party is weak in a large part of the Union. But on a direct issue, with all who cherish the Union on one side, and all who desire its dissolution by force on the other, the verdict would be prompt and almost unanimous. I desire thus to simplify the issue, and for that purpose to separate from it all collateral questions, and relieve it of all partisan passions and prejudices.

I consider the idea of the withdrawal of the Gulf States, and their permanent reorganization with or without others in a distinct confederacy as a means of advantage to themselves, so certainly unwise and so obviously impossible of execution, when the purpose is understood, that I dismiss it with the discussion I have already incidentally bestowed upon it.

REPUBLICANISM SUBORDINATE TO UNION.

The case is different, however, in regard to the other subjects which I have brought in this connection before the Senate.

Beyond a doubt, Union is vitally important to the Republican citizens of the United States; but it is just as important to the whole people. Republicanism and Union are, therefore, not convertible terms. Republicanism is subordinate to Union, as everything else is and ought to be—Republicanism, Democracy, every other political name and thing; all are subordinate—and they ought to disappear in the presence of the great question of Union. So far as I am concerned, it shall be so; it should be so if the question were sure to be tried as it ought only to be determined, by the peaceful ordeal of the ballot. It shall be so all the more since there is on one side preparedness to refer it to the arbitrament of civil war. I have such faith in this republican system of ours, that there is no political good which I desire that I am not content to seek through its peaceful forms of administration without invoking revolutionary action. If others shall invoke that form of action to oppose and overthrow Government, they shall not, so far as it depends on me, have the excuse that I obstinately left myself to be misunderstood. In such a case I can afford to meet prejudice with conciliation, exaction with concession which surrenders no principle, and violence with the right hand of peace. Therefore, Sir, so far as the abstract question whether, by the Constitution of the United States, the bondsman, who is made such by the laws of the State, is still a man or only property, I answer that, within the State, its laws on that subject are supreme; that when he has escaped from that State into another, the Constitution regards him as a bondsman who may not, by any law or regulation of that State, be discharged from his service, but shall be delivered up, on claim, to the party to whom his service is due. While prudence and justice would combine in persuading you to modify the acts of Congress on that subject, so as not to oblige private persons to assist in their execution, and to protect freemen from being, by abuse of the laws, carried into Slavery, I agree that all laws of the States, whether Free States or Slave States, which relate to this class of persons, or any others recently coming from or resident in other States, and which laws contravene the Constitution of the United States, or any law of Congress passed in conformity thereto, ought to be repealed.

Secondly—Experience in public affairs has confirmed my opinion, that domestic Slavery, existing in any State, is wisely left by the Constitution of the United States exclusively to the care, management, and disposition of that State; and if it were in my power, I would not alter the Constitution in that respect. If misapprehension of my position needs so strong a remedy, I am willing to vote for an amendment of the Constitution, declaring that it shall not, by any future amendment, be so altered as to confer on Congress a power to abolish or interfere with Slavery in any State.

Thirdly—While I think that Congress has exclusive and sovereign authority to legislate on all subjects whatever, in the common Territories of the United States; and while I certainly shall never, directly or indirectly, give my vote to establish or sanction Slavery in such Territories, or anywhere else in the world, yet the question what constitutional laws shall at any time be passed in regard to the Territories, is, like every other question, to be determined on practical grounds. I voted for enabling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas, without being able to secure in them such provisions as I would have preferred; and yet I voted wisely. So now, I am well satisfied that, under existing circumstances, a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the remaining Territories would be obtained by similar laws, providing for their organization, if such organization were otherwise practicable. If, therefore, Kansas were admitted as a State, under the Wyandotte Constitution, as I think she ought to be, and if the organic laws of all the other Territories could be repealed, I could vote to authorize the organization and admission of two new States which should include them, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them whenever necessary into several convenient States; but I do not find that such reservations could be constitutionally made. Without them, the ulterior embarrassments which would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such vast extent and various interests and character would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure. But if the measure were practicable, I should prefer a different course, namely: When the eccentric movements of secession and disunion shall have ended, in whatever form that end may come, and the angry excitements of the hour shall have subsided, and calmness once more shall have resumed its accustomed sway over the public mind, then, and not until then—one, two or three years hence—I should cheerfully advise a Convention of the people, to be assembled in pursuance of the Constitution, to consider and decide whether any and what amendments of the organic national law ought to be made. A Republican now—as I have heretofore been a member of other parties existing in my day—I nevertheless hold and cherish, as I have always done, the principle that this Government exists in its present form only by the consent of the governed, and that it is as necessary as it is wise, to resort to the people for revisions of the organic law when the troubles and dangers of the State certainly transcend the powers delegated by it to the public authorities. Nor ought the suggestion to excite surprise. Government in any form is a machine; this is the most complex one that the mind of man has ever invented, or the hand of man has ever framed. Perfect as it is, it ought to be expected that it will, at least as often as once in a century, require some modification to adapt it to the changes of society and alternations of empire.

Fourthly—I hold myself ready now, as always heretofore, to vote for any properly-guarded laws which shall be deemed necessary to prevent mutual invasions of States by citizens of other States, and punish those who shall aid and abet them.

Fifthly—Notwithstanding the arguments of the gallant Senator from Oregon, (Gen. LANE,) I remain of the opinion that physical bonds, such as highways, railroads, rivers, and canals, are vastly more powerful for holding civil communities together than any mere covenants, though written on parchment or engraved upon iron. I remain, therefore, constant to my purpose to secure, if possible, the construction of two Pacific railways, one of which shall connect the ports around the mouths of the Mississippi, and the other the towns on the Missouri and the lakes, with the harbors on our western coast.

If, in the expression of these views, I have not proposed what is desired or expected by many others, they will do me the justice to believe that I am as far from having suggested what in many respects would have been in harmony with cherished convictions of my own. I learned early from JEFFERSON, that in political affairs we cannot always do what seems to us absolutely best. Those with whom we must necessarily act, entertaining different views, have the power and the right of carrying them into practice. We must be content to lead when we can, and to follow when we cannot lead; and if we cannot at any time do for our country all the good that we would wish, we must be satisfied with doing for her all the good that we can.

Having submitted my own opinions on this great crisis, it remains only to say that I shall cheerfully lend to the Government my best support in whatever prudent yet energetic efforts it shall make to preserve the public peace, and to maintain and preserve the Union; advising, only, that it practice as far as possible the utmost moderation, forbearance and conciliation.

And now, Mr. President, what are the auspices of the country? I know that we are in the midst of alarms, and somewhat exposed to accidents unavoidable in seasons of tempestuous passions. We already have disorder; and violence has begun. I know not to what extent it may go. Still my faith in the Constitution and in the Union abides, because my faith in the wisdom and virtue of the American people remains unshaken. Coolness, calmness, and resolution, are elements of their character. They have been temporarily displaced; but they are reappearing. Soon enough, I trust, for safety, it will be seen that sedition and violence are only local and temporary, and that loyalty and affection to the Union are the natural sentiments of the whole country. Whatever dangers there shall be, there will be the determination to meet them; whatever sacrifices, private or public, shall be needful for the Union, they will be made. I feel sure that the hour has not come for this great nation to fall. This people, which has been studying to become wiser and better as it has grown older, is not perverse or wicked enough to deserve so dreadful and severe a punishment as dissolution. This Union has not yet accomplished what good for mankind was manifestly designed by Him who appoints the seasons and prescribes the duties of States and Empires. No, Sir, if it were cast down by faction to-day, it would rise again and reappear in all its majestic proportions to-morrow. It is the only Government that can stand here. Woe! woe! to the man that madly lifts his hand against it. It shall continue and endure; and men, in after times, shall declare that this generation, which saved the Union from such sudden and unlooked-for dangers, surpassed in magnanimity even that one which laid its foundations in the eternal principles of liberty, justice and humanity.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) presented memorials from citizens of Philadelphia and the town of York, praying for the adoption of the Compromise measures of Mr. CRITTENDEN.

Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, (Dem.,) presented a petition for the postponement of the Pacific Railway subject. Laid on the table.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, (Rep.,) reported back the House bill to supply deficiences, with amendments, striking out $900,000 in the clause for the suppression of the Slave-trade and inserting $500,000; also that fixing the compensation and mileage of Senators at $13,000, and their miscellaneous expenses at $3,000.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) offered a resolution authorizing Commodore HIRAM PAULDING to accept certain marks of distinction from the Nicaraguan Government, a vote of public thanks, a sword, and twenty caballeries of national land. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, (Dem.,) after reading a telegraphic account that the St. Louis Post-office, Sub-Treasury and Custom House had been taken possession of by United States troops under an orderfrom General SCOTT, explained, lest the account might deceive the country, that all those offices are located in the same building. As to what was the condition of things at St. Louis to justify such an act, he knew not. The people there so far have been quiet and loyal to the Union. The Legislature of Missouri is now in session, and will consider what measures are necessary for the perpetuation of the Union. Missouri makes no threats, while she is determined to take such steps as her honor, interest and safety require, and this she will do in her own way and time.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) and others, on the Republican side, objected.

After further remarks, Mr. CLARK asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to communicate whether the Post-Office, Sub-Treasury, and Custom House situated in St. Louis have been taken possession of by United States troops, and if so by whose orders; and whether there has been any attempt by the State or Municipal authorities to improperly interfere with said buildings, or whether the public property has been threatened.

He said he did not believe the report.

He was again called to order from the Republican side, and objection was made to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. CLARK asked whether he could move a suspension of the rules.

The Speaker replied that that could be done only on Monday.

Mr. CLARK hoped the majority of the House would not continue to object to the resolution, and countenance a military despotism.

The Speaker said objection having been made, the resolution could not be entertained.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter signed by the Mississippi Delegation, stating that they had received official information that their State had passed an ordinance through a Convention representing the sovereignty of the people, by which the State has withdrawn from the Federal Government all powers heretofore delegated to it, and that they thought it their duty to lay the fact before the House and withdraw themselves from the further deliberations of that body. While they regret the necessity of this action they approbate it, and will return to her bosom to share her fortunes through all their phases.

Mr. JONES of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved that the names of the Representatives of South Carolina and Mississippi be stricken from the roll of the House, and not called by the clerk hereafter.

Mr. ELY, of New-York, (Rep.,) objected.

Mr. PETIT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) demanded the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) assumed that these gentlemen have withdrawn from the House, and that it cannot be assumed that they are now members of the House.

Mr. SPINNER, of New-York, (Rep.)—Do you consider that they have resigned their seats?

Mr. BURNETT—I do, and not only this, but that they are out of the Union by the action of their respective States.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.)—The remarks of the gentleman are out of order.

The Speaker ruled that the motion being objected to, it could not be considered.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Navy Appropriation bill, Mr. COLFAX in the Chair.

Mr. BUENETT wished to know whether it would be in order to make a speech showing that these appropriations should not be made. He believed, from the present movements of the army and navy, that they were to be used against a portion of the States recently belonging to the Confederacy.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep,,) said such remarks were not german to the bill.

The Chair decided against general debate, and was sustained by the House.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to strike out the appropriation of $4,438,000 for the pay of the officers and men of the navy. Sir, said Mr. PRYOR, so long as the navy was engaged in the laudable and beneficent enterprise of protecting the interests of the country, enlarging the bounds of discovery, and sustaining the honor of our flag against foreign attacks, I should have accorded it a generous support. But now, Sir, since it is to be employed for the humiliating purpose of subjugating Southern States, and imposing the yoke of a military despotism upon the people, who are guilty of no crime beyond that of presenting a gallant defence against oppression, I would sink it in the deepest abyss of the ocean before I would grant it one farthing. As the bulwark of national defence, it invokes a nation's regard; the dread instrument of death and desolation in fratricidal strife, it deserves a nation's execration. Sir, to my mind, the most distressing portent of these unhappy times is the obvious and absolute prevalence of military temper in the councils of the nation. What do we see? An imbecile Executive under the complete ascendancy of an ambitious and enterprising soldier; and the country, in the most critical period of her history, ruled by the Mayor of the Palace; the experience and good sense of the Administration no longer appealed to in the solution of its political difficulties, but the sword cast into the balance of sectional conflict. Instead of measures of conciliation to a malcontent people, the Government dispatches men and munitions of war to control and subject them to an abject obedience to an obnoxious Government. Though no foreign foot treads the soil of America with hostile purpose, troops are distributed and concentrated as if to repel imminent invasion.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped the gentleman would confine his remarks to the merits of the bill before the House.

Mr. PRYOR—If the gentleman would not betray so much impatience, he (Mr. PRYOR) would conclude at once. He would confine himself rigidly to the discussion of the matter before the House. I was going to say that, although no foreign foot treads the soil of America with hostile purpose, yet troops are distributed and concentrated as if to resist an imminent foreign invasion. Forts are garrisoned with the avowed intention of subjugating and overawing sovereign States. Even in this District masses of mercenaries are accumulating to inaugurate a President's election in blood. The republican principle of antique liberty forbade the presence of a Commissioner-General within the walls of Rome, but it was for this country alone, with all its maxims of republican liberty to banish those principles from the councils of a most detestable and wicked Administration. [Ironical laughter from the Republican benches.] Confining myself within the limits of debate, before I conclude I must on this occasion avail myself of the opportunity to give warning to the people of Virginia, that the Government is making every warlike preparation to subject them to the tyranny of Federal oppression by means of compulsion and force. I would implore them, by every consideration of safety and honor, to prepare for the contest that is rapidly approaching. For myself, I will discharge my duties here by opposing every appropriation for an army and navy to be employed in this most nefarious and tyrannous warfare.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Virginia, (Dem.,) said that it would be unjust to himself and the people of Virginia to permit the inflammatory remarks of his colleague to pass without reply, standing as he did on terms of equality with him. He appealed to him to know.

Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, (Dem.,) [hastily rising] called on the Chair to enforce the rules of order on the member from Virginia.

Mr. MCKNIGHT, of Pennsylvania. (Rep.)—Let's have fair play.

Mr. GARNETT—We will not receive aid from any Black Republican in this House. [Much sensation.]

Mr. PRYOR—If the House will accord the courtesy to my colleague to speak, and allow me to reply to him, I will be content.

Mr. GARNETT—I will agree to withdraw my objection on that condition.

A VOICE—Let that be the understanding.

Mr. SHERMAN would not consent that any such arrangement should be made.

Mr. PRYOR appealed to Mr. GARNETT to withdraw his objection.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) insisted on the objection. If Mr. PRYOR should be permitted to respond, however, he (Mr. HINDMAN) would not insist on his point of order.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Dem.,) objected to any such understanding. He was actuated by nothing but kind feeling. His purpose was to interpose against inflammatory

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Trial of the Alleged Robbers at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Special Report for the New-York Times.

THIRD DAY—CONTINUED.

BRIDGEPORT, Sunday, Jan. 13, 1861.

Soon after closing my report on Friday evening, an amusing episode occurred in Court in the shape of testimony given by a witness named John H. Hammond, of Livingston County, New-York, which I shall attempt to transcribe to paper, although in doing so I have little hope of doing justice to the witness, or to the scene in which he was the principal actor. It will be recollected that in the testimony of Bangs the detective, he mentioned having arrested this Mr. Hammond at Mount Morris, N. Y., supposing him to be implicated in the robbery, but that after an interview with him, and an inquiry into his character, he became convinced that he had got on the wrong scent, and having extracted from Hammond a promise to come on here as a witness, inconti nently left those parts. True to his promise, Hammond made his appearance in Bridgeport at the commencement of the trial, and by his odd sayings and quaint remarks upon "men and things" in general, has kept the guests of the Sterling House in constant good humor ever since. It was not therefore without an inkling of what was to come that they heard the clerk call out the name of "John H. Hammond." Mr. Hammond, (who by the way it may not be inappropriate just now to state, is a near relative of the distinguished ex-Governor Hammond, of South Carolina,) promptly took the stand and was sworn.

Direct examination by Mr. Seward—I reside at Mount Morris, Livingston County, N. Y; am connected, by marriage, with the prisoner Kellogg; know his hand-writing; [witness was here shown a package of bills which he identified as having been received by him from Kellogg on the 14th of November last; he also identified two letters previously received from Kellogg, in which he promised to send witness money;] eighty dollars of the bills shown me are on the Langdon Bank, New-Hampshire.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—Q—Were you ever arrested in connection with this affair? A.—Well, I consider I was.

Q—You were. By whom were you arrested? A.—Well, I don't know as I was arrested, I don't think I was; no, I was not arrested; I'll tell you all the circumstances about that affair.

Mr. Smith—Well, go on.

JOHN HAMMOND'S ENCOUNTER WITH A DETECTIVE.

The first time I met this ere Bangs was between Brook Grove and Mount Morris; I was riding in a cutter with my wife and Mr. Belden; Bangs was in a buggy with Noble Dennison, a policeman in our village; Bangs says to me, says he, "I have private business with you, Sir; I would like to go where you have been boarding;" says I to Dennison, "what does this mean? is this thing right?" Dennison says "get in and we'll go there together;" I told Belden to drive on with my wife, and I got into the buggy and went along with Noble and Bangs; arrived where I'd been boarding, and I takes the stranger into the parlor; he then opened a tirade of conversation, and asked me if I know'd anything about money received from the Langdon Bank; says I, "what do you mean? who are you?" says he, "I'm a Policeman, clothed in all the habiliments of my office;" [laughter,] "O, you are," says I; says he, "have you got any money on the Langdon Bank?" says I, "that's an unfair question to ask me, stranger;" says he, "I have been recommended by Mr. Welsner, and a number of your friends, to come here and see you about this Express robbery;" says I, "do you suppose, stranger, that I know anything about that robbery?" says he, "yes, I have received anonymous letters from Nunda to that effect." "why, stranger," says I, "I know no more about that robbery than Nicodemus did about a new birth," [roars of laughter]; says he, "are you willing to be searched?" "certainly," says I, "whatever I have I will give unto thee," [renewed laughter]; "but," says I, "stranger who are you? because if you've put on the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in I want to know ye," [loud laughter all over the court-room]; says he, "I'm a Policeman clothed in all the habiliments of my office," [laughter continued.]

Mr. Smith—Those consist of a blue coat and brass buttons.

Witness, turning to the Judge—Am I right, Judge?

Judge—Yes, go ahead.

Witness—reaching over to the Judge's tumbler—"Well, I'll take a drink with ye, Judge, and then go on." [Drinks.] Bangs then commenced searching me; I took off my overcoat, and undercoat, and vest, and necktie, and he searched 'em all through; he then asked me to take off my pantaloons; says I: "Now, look-a-here stranger, that won't do—[loud laughter]—if you're going to search any further we'll call in 'Nobe,' and see how the thing stands; if 'Nobe' says it's all right I'll strip down to the brass." Nobe came in, and says I, "Nobe, you never knew me to take any thing out of my reach, did you?"—[laughter]—"No," says he, "I never did, nor tear your coat in reaching"—[renewed laughter]—says I, "Nobe, do you think I would take a hot stove?" "No," says he, "but you and me would wait till it cooled;" says I, "stranger, are you satisfied now?" says he, "I guess so;" says I, "then we'll take some gin, and after that we'll take a look into the other room;" we went into the other room, and I unlocked my trunk and began to explain things as they turned up; there were daguerreotypes in there, and divers other things too numerous to mention; he spied one of them French envelops and wanted to know what that was; says I, "that's a letter, stranger; you just put a five-dollar bill in one end;" he put it in; "now," says I, "blow;" he blowed; "there," says I, "now you see it, and now you don't see it; that's the effects of dead wind;" [loud laughter;] he then searched my wife's "drawers" [more laughter] and bandboxes and divers other things—

Mr. Smith—You kept a sharp eye on him all this time, didn't you?

Witness—Well, I reckon I did; after he had got through searching says I, "are you satisfied that I've got nothin' pertainin' to this robbery?" says he, "I don't think you have;" says I, "am I not as free as a new-born child? and now if you wish to go to Mr. Weisner for counsel, I'm willing to go to him as any other man, for I consider him a gentleman and a scholar, and a man of the first water, and if he says I must show my hand, I'll do so; if not, the thing's up; you never can see my money;" we went to Mr. Weisner, and he says: "by all means, John, show them your money, and tell them all you know about it; we consider you an honest man here, and we don't want any of our neighbors to go out of here unless he can show a clear hand, and we know you can do that; besides," says he, "if you don't show it, that fellow's clothed with all the habiliments of his office, [bursts of laughter,] and he'll take you to Connecticut and make you a great deal of trouble; when you get down among them Yankees, you don't know what'll become of ye, [renewed laughter;] you know," says he, "they're a mighty rigid orthodox set down there; every man wears 'B. C.'—Before Christ—on his back, and if you once get behind their grated bars, you never'll get away again, [roars of laughter all over the Court-room;] and if you should escape, it'll cost you a great deal to redeem you character again;" I then says to Mr. Weisner, "you can send Seymour and get my money;" Mr. Seymour went out and got my money—$325—and Bangs took out of it $66 on the Langdon Bank, and after it was counted Mr. Seymour says "now mark your name on the money with some mark whereby you can know it;" I marked "J. H." upon every bill and left it there till 9 o'clock next morning, when Bangs was to identify the money; that evening I went with Bangs to the Eagle Hotel where I introduced him to Col. Wirnum, President of the Genesee River Bank; they went into a private consultation, and after they came out, the Colonel says, "Yank's ahead; says I Yank's a Yank, and so's a nigger;" I then introduced him to Bill Thompson, Henry Wells, and divers other men of the first waters, and after taking a drink they invited him to a dance; the next morning at 9 o'clock we went to Mr. Weisner's office, and I called him aside, and says I "Weisner are we not sold? ain't this feller a land shark?" "Oh, no," says he, "he comes well recommended, and is clothed in all the habiliments of his office: [another outburst of laughter;] he comes recommended from Mr. Seward of New-York City;" that gentlemen over there, [pointing towards counsel,] and he's a gentleman, and a man of the first waters;" Mr. Weisner then counts the money in presence of Mr. Bangs and myself, and he gave me a receipt for the same; we then left the office, and Mr. Bangs paid the toddy; I promised to come down here as a witness, if they'd pay my expenses, and Mr. Bangs then left me, and went off about his business.

The cross-examination of the witness was here resumed by Mr. Smith, when he testified that he had been in the habit of receiving money from Kellogg for several years; have lent him large sums of money: he now owes me about $1,500; Kellogg was Superintendent of Canals in New-York in 1856-7; the Langdon money I received from him was brought to me by his son.

Jno. C. Campbell, sworn—Reside in New-York; keep the Hampden House, in Fourth-avenue; Porter Kellogg was at my house, as appears from the register, on June 11, 1860; stayed two or three days; was there again June 21; can't say how long he remained the second time; came again Sept. 5, in company with a man from Springfield, and stayed two days; next time he was there was Oct. 22 and 23.

E. P. Dickinson, sworn—Reside in Amherst; know Mr. Kellogg by sight: saw him on the 26th of October last, at the slaughter-house in South Amherst; he and Mr. Mather were betting on a cow—Kellogg offering to bet that Mather hadn't a cow that would average 5 lbs. of butter per week, the year round; I said they had better not bet so largely, for I didn't believe either of them had so much; Kellogg then took out his pocket-book and showed me the end of a $500 bill. Witness was here shown a $500 Atlantic Bank-bill, of the old issue, (previous to the robbery,) and said that it did not look like the bill he saw on that occasion.

F. H. Dickinson, of Amherst, Mass., testified to the same facts as the preceding witness; being shown the bills, he could not identify either of them, but thought the $500 bill looked "something like the one he saw."

E. B. P. Allen, of Amherst, a near neighbor of Kellogg, testified that two or three weeks before his arrest he told witness that he had a $500 bill, and showed it to him; that on the 18th of June last, Kellogg showed him his sore wrist, which he said had been poisoned.

Henry Roberts, of Northampton, Teller of the Holyoke Bank, testified that he knew Kellogg by sight; that he changed $200 in $50 bills on the Alfred Bank for Kellogg in the latter part of October; he first offered one bill, stating that he was buying cattle, and wanted small bills; having never before seen bills on the Alfred Bank, I asked him where he got it; he did not answer the question, but said it was paid him at a discount of 4 per cent.; I took his name, which I think he gave as Albert W. Kellogg; there was a man in Amherst named Albert Kellogg, but he was dead at the time this occurred.

Cross-examined—The deceased Albert Kellogg, was my cousin; when the man gave the name of Albert Kellogg, it did not occur to me that this was the name of my cousin.

Mr. Chapman here stated that the evidence for the prosecution was closed, but they wished to resume the right, if the occasion required, to introduce other witnesses. The Court then adjourned to Saturday morning.

FOURTH DAY.

SAMUEL W. ROBERTS DISCHARGED—THE DEFENCE ATTEMPT TO PROVE AN ALIBI.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

On the assembling of the Court this morning Judge Smith said that, before opening this case for the defence he would move for the discharge of Samuel W. Roberts, on the ground that no evidence had been offered tending to implicate him in the robbery.

The Judge said that he agreed with counsel that Samuel Roberts ought not to be held; the only question was whether, by the practice in this State, the State's Attorney should be required to enter a *nolle prosequi* as to that defendant, or whether the Jury should be sent out with directions to find a verdict in his favor. The Court was under the impression that the proper course was to direct the prosecution to enter a *nolle prosequi*.

Mr. Chapman, for the prosecution, thought there was sufficient evidence against Samuel Roberts to justify the submitting of his case to the Jury with the rest of the defendants; there was the box resembling the safe which was found in his house; there was the broken teacup found in the field, of precisely the same pattern as those found in his house, and last of all, there was a $50 bill on the Langdon Bank, found among the $400 taken from him when arrested.

Mr. Smith replied at length and with considerable warmth; he would state at the outset that he should demand the release of Samuel Roberts, and should use him as a witness for the defence. He proceeded to comment upon the utter absurdity of the claim that the evidence alluded to tended in the slightest degree to convict Samuel Roberts, and the malignancy of the prosecution in continuing to press the case against him.

The Judge, interrupting him, said there was no occasion for further argument; that he perfectly agreed with counsel on the point that Samuel Roberts could not be convicted under the evidence; but the only doubt in his mind was as to his right to *compel* the prosecution to enter a *nolle*; he had intimated to them that such should be their course, and he proceeded to hint pretty strongly that they had better follow his instructions.

The State's Attorney, after consultation with the other counsel, said to the Judge that, in accordance with the intimation of his Honor, they would enter a *nolle prosequi* as against Samuel W. Roberts.

Mr. Loomis then proceeded to open the case for the defence. After alluding to the severe treatment received by his clients since their arrest at the hands of the Express Company, and expressing the conviction that this was more a private than a public prosecution, he said that the theory on which the defence would be conducted was, that the whole chain of evidence, apparently so formidable, that had been, with so much skill, linked about the accused, was manufactured for the occasion for the purpose of screening the real parties to this crime, and that the entire evidence of Kinney, so skillfully adapted to the other evidence in the case, and intended to corroborate, and be corroborated by it, was utterly and wholly false from beginning to end, and was given to throw off upon innocent persons a crime committed by himself and his confederates. They would show by abundant and irrefragible testimony, both oral and documentary—testimony that could not be gainsayed or contradicted—that on the 16th of April last, when Andrew Roberts was said, by Kinney, to have been up the New-Haven Railroad engaged in the commission of this robbery, he was confined to his bed by sickness; that he had been so confined for three days previous, and did not leave his bed till three or four days after; in fine, that the whole testimony of Kinney, word for word, and letter for letter—except the bare statement that he himself threw the safe out of the car—was the rankest kind of perjury.

The defence then proceeded with their evidence.

The first witness called was *C. A. Seward*, one of the counsel for the prosecution, who testified that an attachment was issued from his office, soon after the arrest of defendants, against the property of the two Roberts, at the suit of Adams & Co., and that notice was served on the savings' banks in which Andrew Roberts had money, not to pay over any of said money to the depositor. Two bank-books, of the Greenwich and Seaman's Savings Banks, were then produced, and the dates of the deposits shown. All the deposits, with the exception of one of $500, were previous to the date of the robbery. A motion was subsequently made before a New-York Court to discharge the attachment, and denied. On that motion an affidavit of Mr. Spooner, of Adams & Co.'s Express, was read.

Henry Gray, of Springfield, sworn—Am Superintendent of the Western Railroad; Stebbins has been for many years employed on the road as brakeman and baggage-master; his reputation was always good. The prosecution here offered to admit that previous to this transaction the character of Stebbins was good.

Testimony resumed—Don't know the pecuniary circumstances of Stebbins at the time of the robbery.

J. H. Davis, of Boston, testified that prior to the robbery Stebbins offered to loan him money; this was about three years ago.

Francis R. Hoyt, of Sommerville, Mass., swore that he had seen Stebbins have money in considerable sums at various times within the last two years.

D. W. Stebbins, of Jersey City, sworn—Am a locomotive engineer on the Erie Railroad, and brother to the prisoner Stebbins; prior to the robbery, and since, I have let my brother have various sums of money; I contribute to the support of my mother and sister who live with him in Boston, and this money was given to him for that purpose.

Dr. Alexander Hugart sworn—Reside at No. 487 Ninth-avenue; have practiced medicine in New-York six years; before that I practiced in Germany and in Paris; I have known Andrew Roberts six years; have attended him as a physician for a year past; was called to see him at No. 41 King-street on the 13th of April, 1860, in the evening; the man who summoned me was Henry Hankey; I did not visit Andrew until the next morning, 14th of April; found him in bed in the back room, first floor; he was in a feverish state; thought he had inflammation of the lungs; called again on the 15th; I made five visits; I fix the dates from my file of prescriptions; [produces the file from the drug-store No. 489 Ninth-avenue, in which prescriptions dated the 14th, 16th, 18th and 20th of April last;] I called on him almost every day during that time.

Cross-examined—Am thirty-one years old; have been in this country about seven years; was brought up in a drug-store in Germany; have practiced three years in France, two of which were in Paris; I graduated in Bonn; have an interest in the drug-store in New-York; told several persons that Andrew had inflammation of the lungs; have no recollection of the dates of my calls upon Roberts, except from the dates of the prescriptions; generally went to see him in the afternoon; the prescriptions shown, are all in my handwriting; never was in any other business than keeping a drug store and practicing medicine; once kept a drug store in New-York at the corner of Clinton and Stanton streets; hired it of the agent, Charles Pinckney; previous to that kept drug store on corner of Hester-street and the Bowery; two years ago took a store on corner of Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue; sold that out and a year ago went to my present location No. 489 Ninth-avenue; visited Andrew Roberts on the 14th, 15th and 16th, and several other times; the prescription for the 16th is ten grains of calomel, and five grains of *powder digiter*, divided into two powders; don't recollect the day of the week or the hour of the day in which the prescription was written; Mr. Hanckey came to the drug store and got the medicine each time; first showed these prescriptions to the counsel for the prisoners this week.

On the redirect examination the witness gave the names of several prominent physicians and merchants in New-York who were acquaintances of his.

At this point, 12½ o'clock, the Court adjourned to Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

After the discharge of Samuel W. Roberts, he was immediately rearrested by Officer Bennett on a requisition from the Governor of New-York on a charge of counterfeiting.

LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 29, 30, 32, 38, 36, 46, 50, 51, 52.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 1363, 130, 134, 140, 142, 144, 146, 152, 154, 156, 158, 164, 166, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 2, 7, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 659, 619, 349, 687, 1017, 1077, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1095, 1097, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109. *Part II.*—Nos. 830, 884, 18, 502, 810, 870, 144, 424, 460, 672, 268, 754.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday, 28th inst. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term.

Death of Judge Kent.

MEETING OF THE BAR IN RESPECT TO HIS MEMORY.

The meeting of the Bar, for the purpose of paying a tribute to the memory of the late Judge KENT, was convened in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, on Saturday afternoon. At an early hour the room became quite crowded with the members of the profession, both old and young. At the hour appointed for calling the meeting to order, E. L. Fancher, Esq., arose and moved that Hon. D. P. Ingraham be called to the Chair. The motion being seconded, was unanimously carried. The gentleman proposed as Vice-Presidents the names of Hon. Judge Daly, Hon. Murray Hoffman, Hon. Judge Betts, Daniel Lord, Esq., and several others.

His Honor Judge INGRAHAM then arose and said, that we are convened on this occasion to pay a tribute to one who was well known to most of us—one for whom most of us felt a great degree of affection and personal regard. The circumstances of his death are, perhaps, familiar to us all, and we are now called upon to mourn the loss to our profession, who was indeed one of its brightest ornaments. His Honor then went on and gave a short sketch of his life, some of the principal events which characterized it and rendered him distinguished as a man. He further remarked that as a judicial officer his abilities and great learning were universally acknowledged. And in his position no Judge was more kind and gentle in his treatment and consideration of the younger members of the profession than the late Judge Kent. He, too, was a practical illustration of the Christian gentleman, and had died in that hope which always sustains and comforts the dying Christian. The honorable gentleman having resumed his seat, Mr. Van Buren arose and offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the bar of the City of New-York are profoundly sensible of the loss sustained by them in the death of their late associate William Kent. That in contemplating the character of our deceased brother we most naturally and fondly revert to the qualities of his mind and heart which graced his personal demeanor and intercourse—to his ever cheerful temper—his warm affection and genial sympathies—his fresh and playful spirit—and to the rare, varied and extensive literary and classical acquirements which he possessed in such richness and held in such ever ready command. That while thus mindful of the personal attractions now lost to us forever, we should not omit to testify our high appreciation of the professional learning—the clear and persuasive method of reasoning—the nice power of discrimination—unvarying industry—strict sense of justice—inflexible integrity, and great practical wisdom, which illustrated and adorned his career as a leading member of the bar and as a distinguished judge of the Circuit, reflecting additional honor upon the great name he inherited and, placing his memory justly by the side of that of his illustrious father.

That we tender the expression of our sincere condolence to the afflicted family of the deceased, and that a copy of this resolution, signed by the officers of this meeting, be transmitted to them, and be also published in the newspapers of this City.

After these resolutions had been read, B. D. Silliman, Esq., arose and moved the adoption of the resolutions. The gentleman remarked that having been intimate with the deceased in his lifetime, he could well speak from his own experience, and bear testimony of the greatness of his character, and those qualities of mind which made him beloved by all who knew him. The gentleman entered somewhat into the detail of biography of Hon. William Kent, and enumerated a few of the principal cases, now reported, in which he had been engaged, and where the greatness of his mind is displayed. At the conclusion of these remarks the meeting was addressed by Samuel A. Foot, Esq., one of Judge Kent's former law partners, ex-Judge Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Mr. Lyon of Westchester County, Hugh Maxwell Esq., Wm. C. Noyes, Esq., Wm. Fullerton, Esq. James T. Brady, Esq., and Ex-Recorder Tillou.

The meeting was then, on motion, adjourned.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF FREUND—SENTENCE OF THE PRISONER.

In this Court, on Saturday, Judge LEONARD sentenced Frederick Freund, in whose case the Jury had brought in, at 10 o'clock on the previous evening, a verdict of "guilty of arson in the first degree," with a recommendation to mercy.

The prisoner was 57 years of age, and a tailor by trade. He had nothing to say before sentence.

The Court remarked on the enormity of the offence committed, and the danger that had ensued to nearly a hundred sleeping persons in the house at the time. The Court had no option in the case, but must pronounce the sentence which the law had imposed for the crime; and which was confinement of the prisoner at hard labor during the term of his natural life. The prisoner was moved by his sentence, and wept.

The Court then adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For arson—Simon Katz.
For homicide—Xavier Hochreiter.

Court of General Sessions.

SENTENCE OF GUSTAVELLI.—BAIL OF VARONA FIXED.

In this Court on Saturday Judge MCCUNN sentenced Leopold Gustavelli, who had pleaded guilty to larceny of a large amount of money from a Pennsylvanian who had come to his barber shop, to Sing Sing for two years.

Joseph Varona, charged with burglary, was brought into Court on a bench warrant, and his bail was fixed at $5,000.

Several motions in other cases were made, but no disposition of any other prisoners resulted.

The Court then adjourned to this morning at eleven o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Burglary—Mary Ann Baker, John Donnell, James D. Collis.

For Larceny—John Eginton, John McDonald, Joseph King, John Daly, Jr., Antonio Cordova.

For Forgery—Frank Bryant, James Esler, William Wallace.

For Rape—William N. Young.

For Robbery—Valentine Trainor, Henry Coine.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CASES.

In this Court, on Saturday, Justices OSBORNE QUACKENBUSS and KELLY disposed of a very brief calendar as follows:

Of fifteen persons charged with assault and battery, four were discharged by non-appearance of witnesses against them, two were remanded, one was allowed postponement, three were fined, two imprisoned and three acquitted. Of five persons charged with petty larceny, one was discharged by non-appearance of witnesses, one was allowed postponement, one was remanded, one was imprisoned, and one acquitted. One man pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house, and paid his fine of $25 in gold, on the spot. Two witnesses who had neglected summonses to appear at the last Court as witnesses, were fined each $5, which they reluctantly paid.

PRISONERS OF EMINENT GRAVITY.

Among the prisoners charged with assault and battery were two ponderous Teutons, Lebrecht Keysel and Charles Klaus, whose combined weight could not have been less than six hundred pounds. In spite of their "eminent gravity," however, the ponderous obesity of one of them drew from the spectators queries of the relationship which might exist between him and the Christmas Saint, of similar but diminished outlines. The complainant, a man of slight build, testified that both the prisoners, and a third person, whom he characterized "as being as big as either of them," set upon and belabored him, "to the great loss, detriment, and damnification" of his diminutive "system corporate." Singularly enough, he left a part of his story to be told to the Court by another witness for the prosecution, who stated that the complainant had gone to the place of business of one of the prisoners "on a dunning expedition," and there becoming exasperated at the ill success that crowned his efforts, took the initiative in the fray by laying his own hands on the unwieldly temple of the prisoner's spirit. This changed the aspect of affairs, and the Court judging that the weight of evidence was with the weight of flesh, acquitted, and ordered the prisoners discharged.

SEPTEM CONTRA THEBAS.

Another case, which followed, exhibited with equal clearness the peculiar characteristics of another nationality. William J. Conlan, of the Hibernian "sect," was charged with committing an assault on Mr. O'Hara, also of the Green Isle, from whose shores moreover had come the counsel, both for the prisoner and the complainant. The latter swore positively that the prisoner had "beaten, pounded, and contused him, the said complainant, in, on, about, and upon the body," until it had been reduced, if not to a jelly, at least to a jam. The case of the defence seemed hopeless to unprofessional eyes, until the prisoner's counsel marshaled in solid array, an army of Bridgets, and Michaels and Margarets, who swore jointly and severally, that on the day of the alleged assault, the prisoner was sick in his bed, and did not leave his house at all. Moreover, that he had seven brothers who resembled himself in so remarkable a degree as to render it utterly impossible to tell "tother from which." A statement which was corroborated by the Counsel for defence, who said that the family had grown up beside his own door in the Old Country, (a strange flower-garden indeed,) and that to this day he could not distinguish Phillip from William, or Michael from Patrick, or Thomas, or James, or Smith, from all. This state of things led the Court to doubt whether the "poundee" had correctly identified the "poundor," though the idea didn't seem to enter anybody's head, that perhaps the man who was sick abed all day, might have been, not the prisoner himself, but one of his fraternal verisimilitudes, and the prisoner was acquitted.

Another Application in the Chamberlain Controversy.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Matter of Application of Daniel Devlin. Chamberlain, &c.—On the 8th instant Justice BARNARD issued a writ of *certiorari*, removing this case from the Common Pleas to the Supreme Court. This writ Judge Hilton refused to obey, on the ground that the Supreme Court had no power to remove a proceeding pending in the Common Pleas.

An application was now made for another writ of *certiorari* with the same object in view, which was denied.

It is stated that Mr. Platt subsequently surrendered the papers, and abandoned the office.

Decision in the Ninth Avenue Railroad Case. Injunction Continued.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The People vs. *George Law, et al.*—This case was stated in the TIMES, Dec. 3, 1860, and has been fully stated on previous occasions. It was brought to restrain the defendants from laying down a railroad track on Greenwich street between Vesey and Fulton streets.

The Court have now decided, that the question as to the injunction is not the same as to the people as to the other parties; that the plaintiffs Earl & Bartholomew have title in front of their lots to the middle of the street, and that they have a right of property in the street; that this right entitles them to a compensation, and the defendants are not entitled to run cars in the street without making such compensation.

The motion is granted so far as it seeks to continue the injunction heretofore ordered, and denied so far as it seeks to extend it beyond the limits therein prescribed; costs to abide the event of the action.

Another Branch of the Ninth-avenue Case.

Apollos R. Wetmore et al. vs. *George Law.*—This case, together with the case of The People *vs.* George Law, was argued and submitted at the same time.

The Court now denies the motion to vacate the Judgment, but without prejudice to a renewal thereof after determination of defendants' appeal from the judgment, or after compensation made to such of the plaintiffs as are entitled thereto under the act of April 14, 1860. Costs to abide the event of the action.

The Live and Let Live Injunction.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Genin vs. *Chadsey and Decker.*—This case has been once or twice stated in the TIMES. The plaintiff recently obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from using on their sign the name of his saloon at No. 214 Broadway—"The Live and Let Live." This was an application for a stay of proceedings, pending an appeal to the General Term. The motion was granted upon the defendants stipulating to pay the plaintiff $200 as extra counsel fees in the event the appeal resulted in the plaintiff's favor.

E. W. Dodge for plaintiff; James W. Culver for defendants.

Verdict in the McSpedon Assault Case.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

James Tracy vs. *Thomas McSpedon et al.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of Jan. 9.

The jury have now rendered a verdict of $400 for the plaintiff.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Bernard J. Meyer vs. *Zenzin.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Dillaye* vs. *Foster et al.*—Motion denied, without costs and without prejudice to a motion for leave to discontinue action as to Kelly, and to continue the same against the administrator—Foster.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Monnrief and Robertson.

Obadiah F. Bayden vs. *Schattuck.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 12.

$4,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75⅛	250	Erie Railroad	39
3,000	do	75⅛	300	do	38⅞
5,000	do	75	215	do	38½
16,000	Virginia St. 6s..	76¼	100	do.....snwk	38
3,000	Missouri St 6s...	67½	100	do	38⅜
3,000	California St. 7s.	87	100	do.....s15	37½
1,000	do	86¾	400	Hudson River R...	46⅜
2,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	74½	50	do.....b30	46¾
1,000	Brklyn City W. L.	100½	100	do.....b60	46½
1,000	Erie R. Bonds.	75 65	50	Harlem R. pfd...	s30 38
5,000	Erie R. 3d Mt Bs.	'83 85	200	do.....b10	38⅜
5,000	Har. 2d Mort. Bs.	95½	40	do	38⅜
2,000	H. & St. Jos. R. B.	55	200	do	38¼
3,500	D., L. & W. 2d M.	91¾	50	C. B. & Q. R....	s10 68¾
8,000	C. B. & Q. R.	8c Bs 88	150	do	s3 68½
10	Merchants' Bank	100½	50	Mich. Cen. R....	b10 53¾
5	Shoe & Leather Bk	100	250	do	53¾
11	Imp. & Traders' Bk	105	150	do	53
10	New-Jersey R. R.	128	100	do	b60 53¾
60	Pacific M. S. Co....	88	150	do	b30 53
5	do	88¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R..	44⅜
50	do.....bkuw	89	25	M. S. & N. I. gtd. Stk.	34
65	do	89	60	Panama Railroad	115
1,006	N. Y. Cen. R.....	78	50	do	114¾
200	do	77⅝	200	Ill. Cent. R. Scrip..	77
650	do	77¾	20	do	77¾
500	do.....b30	78	160	do.....s10	77
100	do.....b60	77⅞	50	do.....b60	77⅜
50	do.....s5	77⅞	150	do.....c	77¼
100	do.....s30	77⅜	100	Galena & Chi. R...	66
63	do	77½	150	do	65½
400	do	77⅜	150	do	65¾
500	do	77⅛	100	do.....b60	65¾
320	Cleve. & Toledo R.	34	100	do.....b10	65¼
100	do	33⅞	450	Chi. & R. Is. R.....	63¾
400	do	33⅜	500	do	63¾
400	do	33⅜	600	Mil. & Mis. R.....	12

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou	97	50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R	14⅝
8,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73.	108⅜	300	do.....s10	14⅜
2,000	Missouri St. 6s..	67	100	do	14¾
3,000	Erie R. Bs., '62..	66	200	M. S. & N. Ia. G. Stk	33
20	Ocean Bank	82	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	76⅜
30	Merchants' Bank...	100	150	do.....s15	76
16	Bank of Commerce.	92¾	50	Gal. & Chic. R..b60	65¾
50	Pacific Mail S. Co..	88½	11	do	65
100	Erie Railroad.....	37½	100	do	65¾
27	do	37¾	50	do	65¾
100	Hudson River R....	46¾	150	do	66¼
50	N. Y. Central R....	77½	50	do	66½
250	do	77¾	150	do.....b60	65¾
200	do.....s3	77½	50	do.....s8	65
100	Harlem R.....b30	15⅝	100	Clev. & Tol R. R. b15	33⅜
550	Harlem R. Pref....	38	100	do.....b30	33⅜
50	do.....s30	37¾	400	do	33½
50	Reading Railroad...	38¾	50	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	53¾
50	Mich. Cen R....b30	53	100	do	53¾
200	do	52½	50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	69
50	do	52¾			

MONDAY, Jan. 14—A. M.

The Import entries of the past week were heavier than usual, of late, and considerably ahead of the corresponding week last season. But a large share was sent into Bond, the demand and sales continuing moderate and the prospect by no means encouraging for a better trade later in the season. The Jobbers from the South and West are late coming to market, and the diminished arrivals at the hotels may be assumed as the sign of an unusually light business from these quarters. As suggested last week, the early settlement of our political troubles might still give promise of a fair Spring trade, but while the hope of such settlement is yet indulged, the chances are diminished by the withdrawal of three other States after the example of South Carolina, and the inconclusive nature of the speech of Mr. SEWARD in the Senate, on Saturday, in regard to which the expectations of a portion of the business public now appears to have been more sanguine than was justified by the probable position which, in the present attitude of the question, he would assume. The disappointment in Wall-street, on Saturday afternoon, was not unlike that which immediately followed the President's Message early in December. At the same time the hope of early adjustment is not altogether surrendered, and whether well grounded or not, we remark less disposition to permit the question to override the otherwise favorable condition of the Export markets, North and South, and the consequent active employment of the Railway and Shipping interests. Freights continue high and abundant, and the Railway traffic from West to East, shows a liberal improvement thus far in January over the same weeks last season. The condition and ease of the Money and Exchange markets are also considered as qualifying, in a measure, the political troubles of the country, though these are scarcely an equivalent for the loss of a considerable share of our usual Import and Domestic Commission-trade with the interior, nor for the partial absence of collections on the sales of last season. The additonal receipts of Bullion during the week are again larger, (including advice of $810,000 by the *America* at Boston,) and while these are liberally divided with New-Orleans and Canada, our own Banks will probably show a further gain on the Statement to be made up this afternoon, with the prospect of a rapidly rising average for the present week, to appear on the succeeding return.

The arrivals are:

By the Palestine from England	$167,000
By the Glasgow from England	410,000
By the America at Boston	810,000
By the Havana Steamers	401,000
By the California Steamer	1,446,000
Together	$3,234,000

The following is the Treasure manifest of the *North Star* from California:

Wm. Hoge & Co.	$20,000	W. T. Coleman & Co.	$65,000
Butcher & Bro.	12,500	August Belmont	144,000
Baker & Morrill	10,300	Jennings & Brewster	9,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.	10,000	Rosenbaum & Co.	5,900
F. Naylor	12,000	Metropolitan Bank	86,000
T. S. & J. J. Bacon	6,000	Reuben Meader	5,500
J. B. Meir & Sons	11,000	Meader & Adams	13,000
Delvitt, Kittle & Co.	30,000	Frank Baker	8,000
W. Seligmann & Co.	27,150	Jas. Patrick & Co.	58,000
J. Heller & Bro.	51,150	Taffe, McCahill & Co.	43,807
F. Nicherson & Co.	20,000	Jacob Cohn & Co.	20,000
Commercial Bank	5,000	Am. Exchange Bk.	70,000
J. H. Coghill	8,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	51,000
Eppinger & Co.	17,000	Conroy & O'Connor	10,000
Ballin & Sander	23,000	A. L. & G. Griswold	2,085
Zeinstein & Bro.	13,000	Duncan & Co.	151,358
J. Strauss & Bro.	31 000	Hastings & Co.	10,000
Am. Exchange Bk.	10,000	Wells

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

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THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Mr. RAYMOND'S four Letters to Hon. W. L. YANCEY on the issues and tendencies of the Disunion Movement, have been published in Pamphlet form, and may be had at the TIMES Office. Price 5 cents for single copies; $4 per hundred.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—MAZEPPA—AFFAIR OF HONOR—THE SWISS COTTAGE

WALLACK'S THEATRE—PLAYING WITH FIRE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LA FIAMINA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—A GLANCE AT NEW-YORK—TOODLES—THE DEVIL'S OAK.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPAULDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS—THE TERROR OF THE ROAD.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—MAGIC WALL—Evening—SMILES AND TEARS—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our latest dispatches from Charleston announce that the *Brooklyn* sloop-of-war had arrived off that port, but that she had made no attempt to enter. She was last seen off Cape Romain by the steamer *Nashville*, which has arrived at Charleston from this City. Major ANDERSON had a visit on Friday from the South Carolina Secretaries of War and State, who went down to Fort Sumter under a flag of truce. Mr. GOURDIN, a member of the Secession Convention, also visited the Fort on Saturday. The exact object of these visits was not known in Charleston, and the most absurd rumors were afloat in reference to them. They resulted, however, in the departure for Washington of Col. HAYNE on the part of the State, and Lieut. HALL on the part of Major ANDERSON,—the former, as was understood, with an *ultimatum* for the Government, and the latter for instructions. No intimation has been received in Washington of the nature of their mission; though, contrary to the spirit of the advices from Charleston, our correspondent telegraphs that there is no probability that the Government will now readopt the temporizing policy. On the contrary, it is believed that the attempt to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumter will soon be renewed, and with such appliances as must render success certain.

A telegram from Pensacola, announces that Fort Barrancos and the Navy-Yard at that place have been taken possession of by the Alabama and Florida troops. It will be recollected that only a few days since, probably in anticipation of this movement, the Government forces at Pensacola were all concentrated at Fort Pickens, the strongest of the three fortifications at that place,—so that in reality the seizure is very much like that of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, in Charleston harbor, after Major ANDERSON had evacuated them for the stronger position of Fort Sumter.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. JOHN MCGOWAN, with two hundred United States troops and four officers, which had been dispatched hence for the reinforcement of the garrison of Fort Sumter, returned to this port on Saturday morning after a week's absence and an ineffectual effort to land the troops at their place of destination. It was with great difficulty that an entrance was effected into the harbor of Charleston on account of the removal of the coast lights and ranges, and the displacement of buoys; but when the steamer had penetrated to within two miles of the fort, she was fired upon from a masked battery on Morris' Island. Seventeen shots were discharged, apparently from an eighteen and a forty-four pounder, two of which shots struck the vessel, while others passed over her near the heads of the Captain and pilot, and others came near hitting the machinery and disabling her. Capt. MCGOWAN then put about, and escaped from the harbor without sustaining other serious injury, the ship touching twice in recrossing the Bar. The troops have been relanded at their original quarters on Governor's Island.

Capt. SAMUEL WHITING, of the steamer *Marion*, returned to New-York on Saturday, from Charleston, and reported to the owners of that vessel, Messrs SPOFFORD & TILESTON, the facts connected with her seizure by the authorities of South Carolina. The ship was afterwards returned, with a promise to pay all damages, and she is understood to be now on her way to New-York.

The largest crowd that ever collected inside the Senate-house assembled on Saturday to hear the speech of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD on the National Crisis. The full Diplomatic Corps were in attendance, the galleries were crammed almost to suffocation, and numbers went away unable to obtain admission. Mr. SEWARD'S remarks, which we publish in full elsewhere, were listened to with the most profound attention. No business of special importance was done by the Senate. In the House, Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the reported occupation of the Government buildings at St. Louis by United States troops, and moved a suspension of the rules, but objections were made, and the resolution was not entertained. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Mississippi delegation, announcing their withdrawal from Congress. An attempt was made by Southern members to have their names and those of the South Carolina delegation stricken from the roll of the House, but it did not succeed. The Navy Appropriation bill was then taken up, and a long debate followed a motion to strike out all appropriations, on the ground that the Navy was to be used to make war upon the seceding States. The Southern members announced their intention to defeat appropriations for the Army and Navy by the usual parliamentary expedients, until a full debate could be had. A compromise, however, was finally effected, on an agreement that a three-days' debate should take place on the Army Appropriations, and the Navy bill was allowed to pass.

In the State Senate on Saturday bills were introduced making the planting of oysters in any waters of the State, except for natural beds, free to all citizens, and reserving the steamboat piers wholly to the use of steamers. Mr. HAMMOND, Mr. SPINOLA, Mr. COLVIN and others debated the resolution of the Assembly requesting the Senate to appoint a Joint Committee on Federal Relations. The resolution was finally tabled. In the Assembly Mr. WARD B. BURNETT'S venerable petition for reimbursement of expenses incurred in raising a volunteer regiment for the Mexican war, was revived. Bills were noticed to regulate the sale of fruit in New-York, and to repeal the act in relation to the publication of legal notices. Bills were introduced to legalize the act of the New-York Common Council in the contract for grading Eighth-street, and to amend the Charter of the City of New-York by abolishing the Councilmen; electing sixteen Aldermen on the plan of the Supervisors; making the Mayor preside over the Aldermen with a casting vote, and a full vote on all appointments including the Heads of Departments. Messrs. HAWES and BRONSON are left undisturbed, but Mayor WOOD and all others are virtually legislated out of office on the second Tuesday in April next, when the first election is proposed to be held.

By the arrival at this port on Saturday evening of the steamship *North Star*, we receive advices from Panama to the 4th inst. There is no later news from Central or South America. Our correspondent at Panama furnishes the latest particulars concerning the revolutionary movements in New Granada, and expresses the opinion that, within a month, the civil war will be terminated one way or the other. Fears for the safety of the *Levant* were entertained at Panama, but all hope was not abandoned. The *North Star* has brought nearly a million and a half in specie.

The Board of Councilmen failed to organize again on Saturday evening, matters standing exactly as they did before, all the Democrats, with the exception of Mr. REPPER, being present, and all the Republicans absent. The Board will meet to day at 5 P. M., when it is considered probable that the difficulties will be overcome by means of compromise.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. RAREY delivered one of his peculiar "lectures" before a very large audience at Niblo's Garden. Several horses were manipulated, but the star of the day was a little Mexican pony, who tried his skill and strength against RAREY for a long time, with, however, the usual result.

A shocking tragedy occurred in a house on Bergen, near Powers-street, Brooklyn, at about 12 o'clock, last Saturday night. A man named JAMES MARTIN made three cuts in the neck of his infant child, killing it almost instantly. MARTIN is represented to be a sober, industrious man, who has accumulated some property. He is a bookbinder by trade, and has worked for the last twenty years for Messrs. LAMBERT & LANE, of New-York. His friends say that he has been subject to temporary fits of insanity for several years past. After killing the child he walked to the office of the Deputy Inspector of Police, and surrendered himself.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the case of FREUND, the Jury brought in, at 10 o'clock on Friday night, a verdict of "guilty of arson in the first degree," with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court. On Saturday morning Judge LEONARD sentenced the prisoner to State Prison for life. The Chamberlain matter was, on Saturday, again before the Supreme Court at Chambers, Justice BARNARD, on another motion for a writ of *certiorari*. The Court denied the motion. At Special Term of the same Court, Justice HOGEBOOM continued the injunction restraining the laying of rails for the Ninth-avenue Railroad. In the action tried in the Superior Court against Ex-Alderman MCSPEDON, for an alleged assault upon a conductor, the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $400. A very large meeting of the Bar was held in General Term of the Supreme Court, on Saturday, in respect for the death of Jugde KENT.

The Stock Market opened with increased firmness on Saturday forenoon, Central selling up to 78 ₱ cent. In the afternoon there was a reaction of one ₱ cent. on most of the Railway list, Central closing 77@77½ ₱ cent. Exchange on London firm at 105@106 ₱ cent.

The General Markets were rather quiet. The principal movements were in Breadstuffs, prices of which were advancing. Cotton, Groceries, Rice, Whisky and Spirits Turpentine attracted less attention. Hay, New Hops, Pork, Lard and Tallow were in moderate request. Metals, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Honey, Laths, Resin, Tar, Spices, Tobacco and Whalebone were inactive. A good inquiry prevailed for Clover Seed. The freight engagements were restricted. There were 510 vessels of all classes in port.

Mr. Seward's Speech.

It frequently happens that the wisdom of particular movements can be tested only by their success or failure in accomplishing the object sought. Mr. SEWARD'S speech, in its general tenor, does not require this vindication. Its main object is to set forth the advantages, the necessities of the Union to the people of the United States, and the vast calamities to them and to the world which its destruction would involve. That this is done with consummate ability and power, no one who reads the speech will have any doubts,—or if he has, a second reading will dispel them. It is eminently compact in its style, comprehensive in its scope, and statesmanlike in its tone. Mr. SEWARD takes very little note of those considerations which make the Union of more importance to one section than to another. He presents only those which commend themselves to the general judgment of the whole country. He bases his appeal on the universal sentiments of national ambition, love of liberty, and pride of public character which pervade the whole people and make them loyal, if anything can, to the Constitution which has given them such free and such vigorous development. His speech is addressed to the People of the United States,—showing how they must all suffer if the Union is destroyed,—and not to the North or South as sections having any distinct and separable interest in its preservation.

It is preëminently a speech which *ought* to command universal attention and exert a general and a salutary influence. As an indication of the *spirit* in which the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN will be conducted, it leaves nothing to be desired. It must convince every candid man that its predominant and paramount aim will be to perpetuate the UNION,—that it will consult, with scrupulous care, the interests, the principles, and the sentiments of every section. It leaves no room for the presumption that the conduct of the Administration will be directly, or indirectly, hostile to the institutions of the Southern States—or that it will be deaf or indifferent to complaints from that quarter, of evils suffered or apprehended at the hands of the Federal Government. If men, here or elsewhere—North or South—will read and judge the speech, fairly and candidly, as a declaration of general principles, intended to inform the country as to the basis and general spirit and temper of the incoming Administration, we believe they will find it very difficult to detect in it anything that is justly obnoxious to censure.

In point of fact, however, the speech will not be judged from such a point of view. It was made in the midst of a crisis—after the fever of public feeling had reached an alarming height, while one State was in arms against the Federal Government, and others had formally repudiated its authority. It followed very able and elaborate speeches in support of the disunion movement from Senators who may fairly claim to be its authorized representatives, if they have not been its most efficient authors and agents. The country has been eagerly looking to Mr. SEWARD for more than a month for some plan of relief; and the conviction that he had some such plan, at once comprehensive, definite and effectual, encouraged by the tone of confident hope which pervaded his speech at the New-England dinner, had taken strong hold upon the public mind. His speech, therefore, will be judged from that expectation;—and probably the general opinion will be that it falls short of what the emergency of the case requires. It contains no promise of concessions such as are generally considered essential to the arrest of the disunion movement. It encourages no hope that Slavery can go into any portion of the Territories of the United States, under Congressional protection;—indeed Mr. S. declares explicitly that he "shall never, directly or indirectly, give his vote to establish or *sanction* Slavery in such Territories, or anywhere else in the world." Yet this demand for a Constitutional recognition of slave-property, and a consequent Congressional protection of Slavery in the Federal Territories is, so far as we can perceive, the only clear and distinct concession upon which the Southern States unite. That certainly was the main point of the resolution offered in the Senate by JEFFERSON DAVIS,—and it has been insisted on with more general unanimity, on the part of the South, than any other. Mr. SEWARD'S subsequent declaration in regard to the Territories was very guarded, and by no means perfectly clear. He said:

"I voted for enabling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas, without being able to secure in them such provisions as I would have preferred; and yet I voted wisely. So now, I am well satisfied that, under existing circumstances, a happy and satisfactory solution of the difficulties in the remaining Territories would be obtained by *similar laws providing for their organization*, if such organization were otherwise practicable. If, therefore, Kansas were admitted as a State, under the Wyandotte Constitution, as I think she ought to be, *and if the organic laws of all the other Territories could be repealed, I could vote to authorize the organization and admission of two new States which should include them*, reserving the right to effect subdivisions of them whenever necessary into several convenient States; but I do not find that such reservations could be constitutionally made. Without them, the ulterior embarrassments which would result from the hasty incorporation of States of such vast extent and various interests and character would outweigh all the immediate advantages of such a measure."

Mr. SEWARD probably refers at the outset to the fact that the enabling acts in the cases of Oregon, Minnesota and Kansas contained no clause prohibiting Slavery,—and that, nevertheless, he voted for them as he would do in similar cases that may arise hereafter. He intimates that he would vote for organizing all the remaining territory, Kansas being first admitted under the Wyandotte Constitution, into two States,—*provided* (1,) their organic laws, one of which, that of Nebraska, prohibits Slavery, and the other, that of New Mexico, establishes it,—could be first repealed;—and (2,) that the right of subdividing them hereafter could be reserved. The second branch of the proviso, however, he himself declares, to be unconstitutional;—and the first would doubtless be regarded by the South as converting his promise into a proposition to admit two more free States. His conditional promise, therefore, amounts to very little.

The other concessions which Mr. SEWARD declares his readiness to make are these:

First.—That each Slave State has the right to decide for itself whether the bondsman, made such by its laws, is, within the State, still a man or only property.

Second.—That all laws of the States, Free or Slave, which relate to fugitive slaves, or to "persons recently coming from, or resident in other States, which contravene the Constitution, ought to be repealed." This covers the repeal of Personal Liberty laws, coupled with that of all laws in Slave States which improperly restrain the freedom of citizens from other States.

Third.—That he is willing to vote for an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that it shall never be so altered as to confer on Congress the power to abolish or interfere with Slavery in any State.

Fourth.—That he will vote for any properly guarded laws which shall be deemed necessary to prevent invasions of States by citizens of other States, and to punish those who may aid or abet them.

Mr. SEWARD also declares his disposition, after this disunion movement shall have come to an end, to vote for a Convention to revise the Constitution, on the general principle that its excellence depends on its being a true embodiment of the sentiments and wishes of the people, and that amendments naturally become necessary from time to time for this purpose. He says nothing, however, of the particular amendments growing out of the present crisis, which such a Convention might be expected to make. We doubt very much whether the considerate portion of the Southern people would regard a Convention to revise the Constitution as affording them any prospect of securing additional guarantees on the subject of Slavery. They can scarcely hope for any very radical change in the sentiments of the North and West in regard to Slavery,—certainly not in the direction which they desire. In the election of delegates the popular sentiment would be represented,—and the lines would be drawn much more sharply on the general principles involved than they have ever been hitherto. What reason is there, then, to suppose that delegates would be chosen more friendly to Slavery than members of Congress chosen by the same constituencies? And if they should introduce into the Constitution fresh sanctions and supports of Slavery, what ground of confidence have we that they would be ratified by *three-fourths* of the States? We cannot help believing that the probable result of any such Convention would be *against* Slavery rather than in its favor. And if the South understands its real interest, it will cling to the existing Constitution as affording Slavery far more of protection and security, than any new one which the People are likely to frame or accept. Hitherto it has been among their avowed apprehensions that the North and West might make amendments to the Constitution which should authorize Congress to interfere with Slavery in the Southern States. If they can secure an amendment which will put all such fears forever at rest, they will have reason to rest satisfied with the Constitution as it is.

We see little reason to suppose that Mr. SEWARD'S speech, conservative and conciliatory as it is, will produce any marked effect upon the disunion movement in the Southern States. Those that are already committed to secession will see nothing in it to induce them to retrace their steps. It ought to have more influence with Virginia and the other Border States, for it must certainly reassure them as to the dominant spirit and temper of the incoming Administration. But, if Senator HUNTER is to be regarded as to any considerable extent a representative of the public sentiment of Virginia, there is very little ground for any such expectation. His speech of Thursday last placed him far in advance of Mr. CALHOUN in his ideas of the defects of the existing Constitution, and the necessary basis of a new one. It indicated moreover a "foregone conclusion" on his part, that disunion was unavoidable and that he was unwilling to become a party to any measures for its prevention. If his sentiments are the sentiments of Virginia, it is certainly idle to hope for any very decisive effect in that State from the Speech of Mr. SEWARD.

Mr. SEWARD closes his speech with a declaration of strong confidence in the perpetuity of the Union,—scarcely in harmony with the tenor of his previous remarks, but welcome and inspiriting from its eloquence, and because it utters the language of hope instead of fear. We sympathize thoroughly with his prediction, and believe with him that its fulfillment depends far more on the working of natural and general causes, than upon specific schemes of compromise or the action of individual men. If the Union is to be preserved in its integrity, it will be because the great body of the people know and feel that they enjoy far more of prosperity, security and happiness with it than they could without it. We have no doubt whatever that, with time and reflection, this conviction will take firm hold on the hearts and minds of the people in every section and in every State: and the main aim of the Government should be, therefore, to secure the time required for the restoration of calmness to the public mind, and wisdom to the counsels which guide the people. The people of the South will feel the need of the Union more and more, under every day's pressure of the difficulties and embarrassments which are now upon them. The time will come when they will yield to this feeling;—and then will be the time for whatever specific measures of concession may be needed to relieve their fears, or guide them into a wiser and a safer course than that which they have hitherto pursued.

Fort Sumter and Captain McGowan.

Having carefully examined the report made by Capt. MCGOWAN, of the steamship *Star of the West*, in relation to his recent unsuccessful attempt to reach Fort Sumter with reinforcements of men and munitions,—we are compelled to regard failure of his mission as mainly attributable to want of firmness and loss of judgment in himself at the critical moment. Had he obeyed the instructions given him by the charterers of the ship—had he not utterly lost his presence of mind under the practically harmless fire of the Cummings Point Battery,—Major ANDERSON would, long ere this, have had two hundred additional men under his command, and all the supplies needed for standing a protracted siege. We speak on information which we regard as perfectly reliable, and propose to direct public attention to some few of the salient errors in Capt. MCGOWAN'S course.

The *Star of the West*, on arriving opposite Cummings' Point, where fire was opened upon her, had cleared all the difficult passages of the channel leading into Charleston harbor. The Captain had orders, if fired upon, to hoist the flag of the United States and also a *Revenue-flag*, which latter would have announced to Maj. ANDERSON that the vessel was employed by the Federal Government, and claimed the protection of Fort Sumter. He had also orders, if nothing better could be done, to beach the vessel as near Fort Sumter as possible, launch the boats, allow the soldiers to show themselves, and make a bold push for the fort under such protection as the guns of Maj. ANDERSON were abundantly able to extend, had the officer in command of Sumter known the errand of the vessel and the character of her cargo. That the Captain knew such to be his orders and intended, at the outset, to obey them, is evidenced from the fact of his having had all the munitions, &c., brought on deck, and the boats of the ship cleared away for launching before entering the harbor. But with the first gun fired at his vessel, as it came nearly abreast of Cummings Point, his presence of mind seems to have deserted him, and his previous orders to have been forgotten.

According to his own account, he was but two miles from Fort Sumter, the same distance from Fort Moultrie, and a little over half a mile from the two-gun battery on Cummings Point, when the first shot was fired from the last-named battery across his bow. He is very minute in describing how near each ball came to striking the ship—several of them "passing clear over her;" one of them whistling "between the smoke-stack and walking-beams of the engine;" another striking the ship "just abaft the fore rigging," but doing no damage that a very few dollars would not repair; while another of the harmless missiles, we are told, "came within an ace of carrying away the rudder." Nevertheless, and in spite of all these threatening demonstrations, the *Star of the West*, Capt. MCGOWAN tells us, held on her course for "over ten minutes," which must have brought her to within less than a mile of Fort Sumter; but not even then, did the Commander of the transport vessel think of hoisting the Revenue Flag to announce that his vessel was employed in the service of the Federal Government!

On the contrary, Captain MCGOWAN, took this particular moment for wheeling his vessel round—not that he might obey his orders by running her ashore as near to Fort Sumter as possible,—but that he might steam back past the harmless battery on Cummings Point and get out to sea again as soon as possible! His excuse is that a steamer was approaching him "with an armed schooner in tow"—the stolen Revenue schooner *Aiken* of sixty tons burden, mounting one small swivel cannonade; and also that he would have had to "approach Fort Moultrie to within three-quarters of a mile" before he could "keep away for Fort Sumter" in the regular channel. So Capt. MCGOWAN, in order "to avoid certain capture or destruction," laboriously and slowly wore the vessel round and stood out to sea, having again to run the gauntlet of the two guns mounted amongst the sand hills at Cummings Point.

Without the loss of a man, or the receipt of a single telling shot from any quarter, this steamer, with the American ensign flying at her masthead, and with two hundred American soldiers "stowed away in her coal-bunkers," fled ignominiously out of Charleston harbor without having made any serious attempt to obey the orders given by her charterers—without having displayed the revenue flag to announce her character to Maj. ANDERSON—without having allowed the two hundred soldiers to appear on deck, where they could readily have been seen by the telescopes on the look-out at Fort Sumter—and without any attempt having been made to run the vessel straight for the point of her destination, even at the cost of beaching her, and then trusting to the boats for the transportation of the soldiers and provisions. Never, it appears to us, has a noble design found a more unfit commander; and it is mainly out of charity, and as the only means to avoid other and yet severer suggestions, that we struggle to believe all the errors named to have been the results of mere loss of judgment in the commander of the *Star of the West* when placed under fire and in a novel situation.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—Our Mexican correspondence this morning gives very full and interesting details of the complete victory which has at last crowned the efforts of the Liberal and Constitutional party of that country. They have completely routed the army of MIRAMON and have full possession of the city and the Government. We trust we may now hope for a more rational and stable administration of affairs in Mexico than it has enjoyed hitherto.

We find that we were misled, a few days since, by our Mexican papers, into an erroneous estimate of the affair at Toluca. Instead of indicating anything like a treasonable betrayal of the cause of the chiefs in command of the Liberal forces, it was simply a military surprise, and involved no consequences of any great importance. The facts also relieve Gen. DEGOLLADO of any suspicion, and completely refute the injurious suppositions under which our remarks were made. Gen. D. is one of the oldest and most devoted chiefs of the Liberal army, and in spite of occasional misfortunes, such as will always happen in every war, has maintained a very high reputation for personal honor, and for a zealous devotion to the cause of the Liberal Government.

Disunion Leading the Way.

The following paragraph from the Charleston *Mercury* shows that the Disunionists in South Carolina neither halt nor hesitate in carrying their doctrines to their legitimate results:

ARREST FOR TREASON.—J. N. MERRIMAN, Collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., was on Monday last arrested by the people of Georgetown on a charge of treason against the State. A letter was found written by him and addressed to Mr. BUCHANAN, stating that he (MERRIMAN) had *just cleared vessels in the name of the United States, and that he would continue to do so.* The letter calls upon the President to send a boat and men to collect the Federal revenue, and informs him of the progress made in the construction of the works near Georgetown, and promises to keep him posted from time to time in relation to the same. The letter is signed by his initials, J. N. M. When arrested, he acknowledged having written it. LORSE, his deputy, was also arrested. He said he had been in the habit of writing out MERRIMAN'S letters, but had not done so in this case, as he considered it treason. *Both have been committed for trial.*

Officers of the Government of the United States have thus been arrested and committed to prison for obeying the laws of that Government. They are to be tried for treason against South Carolina. If convicted, they will either be executed or owe their lives to the clemency of the sham Government of that State.

It strikes us that the Administration at Washington cannot well avoid meeting the issue thus raised. No Government which has any self-respect, or any desire to preserve the respect of the world, can fail to protect its own officers in such a case.

MR. LINCOLN AND NEGRO EQUALITY.—We copied some days since from the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, an extract of a speech said to have been made by Mr. LINCOLN in 1858, in which he denounced those States which withheld from the negro the right of suffrage. We proved that the extract *must* be a forgery, unless Mr. LINCOLN had directly and distinctly contradicted himself—for we quoted from his speeches the most explicit declarations which language could frame, of hostility to the admission of negroes to the right of suffrage.

The *Atlas and Argus* has investigated the matter, and arrives at the same conclusion. It states that the extract was from the Nashville *Union and American*—and that the language attributed to Mr. LINCOLN was really used by Gov. CHASE. It says:

"The speech referred to was made about Sept. 16, 1856, at a banquet at Chicago, and is reported in the Illinois *Journal* of that date. The paragraph marked (1) belongs to that speech, and *the remainder from* (2) *is the language of Gov. Chase, of Ohio.*

In making the compilation of views, the journal from which we quoted had *'run in' the opinions of Chase into those of Lincoln."*

The paragraph marked (2), we add by way of explanation, is the one in which these sentiments were contained. And they were uttered, it is now said, by Gov. CHASE. This may or may not be so. One thing, however, we consider certain:—they could not have been uttered by him on the same occasion as the one on which Mr. LINCOLN spoke, because we *know* that Gov. CHASE and Mr. LINCOLN *have never met*,—or had not, up to the date of the last election.

The *Atlas and Argus* proceeds at considerable length to show that the necessary inference from Mr. LINCOLN'S various comments on the Declaration of Independence is, that he is in favor of raising negroes to a political equality with whites. We do not care to enter into this question. We consider Mr. LINCOLN better authority for his own opinions than the logic of the *Atlas and Argus*:—and his explicit and reiterated declarations, which we have already quoted, that he is *not* in favor of any such equality, outweighs all the inferences which the *Atlas and Argus* can possibly draw from his general principles.

We regard this matter of the alleged speech of LINCOLN as one of considerable importance. It was circulated as genuine throughout the South during the late canvas,—and did very much towards laying the foundation for that utter and complete misapprehension of his sentiments, which is the main cause of our present sectional dissensions. Now that it is known to be a forgery, the *Atlas and Argus* owes it to its political friends at the South to proclaim that fact distinctly, instead of striving to convey the impression that Mr. LINCOLN actually holds these opinions, in spite of his own disclaimers.

A WORD TO THE PEOPLE OF CONNECTICUT.—It is generally understood that COLT'S establishment, and all the other manufactories of arms in Connecticut, are incessantly occupied—and have orders which it will take six months to fulfill—in *making arms for the Southern States.* It is perfectly understood, at the same time, that these arms are to be used in waging war against the United States. There is no attempt on any side to conceal this intention.

Now, we submit to the authorities of Connecticut, and to the Federal authorities within that State, whether this thing is to be permitted to go on. Are the people of Connecticut content that the weapons for overthrowing the Government shall thus be furnished by their State? We do not know precisely how far existing laws on the subject of treason will permit interference with the business operations of individuals. But there cannot be a shadow of doubt that the safety of the country demands prompt action on the part either of the executive officers to enforce existing laws, or of the legislative authority to make new ones. There are several of the Southern States who hold the position of open and avowed enemies of the United States,—repudiating their authority in the most formal manner, and waging actual war upon those who attempt to sustain and enforce it. The Constitution declares *treason* to consist either in levying war upon the United States as these States are doing, or in "giving aid and comfort to their enemies," as is done daily, constantly and by contract, by individuals in Connecticut and this City. There can be no question as to the real character of these acts. They are in flagrant violation of the Constitution, and in derogation of that loyalty and devotion to the Government which is the supreme duty of every citizen.

It is too much to expect that individuals should forego any chance of pecuniary profit which the calamities of their country may offer. Experience shows that with very many—perhaps with none more frequently than the rich and avaricious—all considerations of patriotism and the public good vanish in presence of their selfish advantage. There were thousands of Americans during our revolution eager to profit by selling supplies to the enemy. The burdens of sacrifice and the active exertions of patriotic effort generally fall upon the great mass of the people who, if they have least at stake, have also less temptation to swerve from the path of duty and of loyalty to their convictions of right.

The movements of treason are become serious enough to challenge attention in other sections than those in which they have their most active seat. We trust the proper authorities will no longer imitate the tardy and inefficient policy so long pursued at Washington, from which the country is now suffering such serious evils.

OF DOUBTFUL UTILITY.—We observe that Messrs. WATTS SHERMAN, ROYAL PHELPS, and other influential citizens, have preferred a written request to Rev. Dr. RAPHALL that he would repeat his Fast Day Sermon, proving that Slavery was tolerated and approved under the Jewish dispensation,—and encouraging the inference that American Slavery is a divine institution. We have not the slightest disposition to interfere with any intellectual pursuits in which these gentlemen find recreation and delight at this period of civil commotion; but we should like to know what special public service they expect to render the country, by stimulating and sustaining this line of argument. Do they deem this a proper time to undertake the conversion of the great mass of our community to this extreme doctrine on the subject of Slavery? They can scarcely be ignorant of the fact that the pressure of this ultra position by the South has contributed very largely to that extreme exasperation of the public mind, which is now working out its legitimate fruits.

We venture to suggest to them that an attempt to renew a crusade which has hitherto produced nothing but mischief is not likely to restore calmness or confidence to the public mind. We want just now nothing whatever to do with the subject of Slavery. We want neither praises nor denunciations;—the country has had too much of both already. We have other duties, other issues and other interests which demand attention. Besides, it may be well enough to remember that we live under a Christian dispensation, and that the mass of our people are not likely to be converted to the doctrine of the divinity of Slavery, by arguments based on the inspiration of the Old Testament alone,—ignoring or rejecting utterly that of the New.

REFORM OF THE PAWNBROKING SYSTEM.—We notice that a bill has been introduced in the State Assembly to reduce the rate of interest exacted by pawnbrokers—a most excellent measure, but one little likely to pass. It can only have in its favor the very poorest classes of our citizens, and those who understand and sympathize with their sufferings and wrongs,—while against any ameliorative legislation, the powerful and wealthy combination of the three-ball money-lenders stand arrayed, their lobby agents in the field every session, and their unholy profits liberally employed to prevent the poor from receiving any substantial redress.

But what honest or even decently plausible reasons can there be for allowing the money-lenders of the poor, who never make a loan, except on a previous deposit of goods two or three times the value of the amount borrowed, to extort interest of twenty-four per cent. per annum on such loans; while the money-lenders of the rich, who have to advance thousands and tens of thousands on mere slips of paper, not intrinsically worth a cent, should the drawer and indorser prove either dishonest or unfortunate, are restrained by the law against usury from asking more than seven per cent. *per annum?* In this year of privation and general distress amongst the working classes, no more acceptable boon could be extended to them than an entire remodeling of our system on the basis of the French *Monte de Pieté.* Such a bill we have heard is in contemplation, and will be urged by gentlemen inaccessible to the usual arguments of the pawnbroking lobby agents.

THE CHAMBERLAINCY—SENATOR MANIERRE'S BILL.—We trust that our State Legislature will lose no time in giving us a solution of the difficulties we now labor under with regard to the City and County funds. Ex-Chamberlain PLATT, it is said, has in so far acknowledged the decision of the Common Pleas as to surrender the books, papers and accounts of his late office to Mr. DANIEL DEVLIN; but in the more important matter of paying over to his alleged successor in office the balances of City and County moneys now in his hands, and amounting to over four millions of dollars, the late Chamberlain still remains refractory. This is most clearly a case in which the Legislature should step in to relieve the City of its embarrassments, and the bill introduced by Senator MANIERRE contains, in our judgment, all the provisions and clauses required by the important and delicate nature of the office in dispute. It very properly lodges the appointing power of the Chamberlaincy-Bureau in the Head of the Finance Department; while carefully guarding against any undue subsequent control of the actual money-guardian of the City and County, by limiting the power of removal to the Governor after charges of malfeasance or misfeasance shall have been made and proved against the Chamberlain by the Comptroller. This is one of the few cases in which State legislation for the City would be hailed as a boon by the honest and intelligent of all parties.

DEFINITION WANTED.—The *Constitution* says that since the resignation of Hon. P. F. THOMAS there is "no Southern man, *properly so called*, in the Executive Council." What does the President's late organ consider a Southern man, "properly so called?" What are his essential qualifications? Must he be a Disunionist? Must he advocate the surrender of United States forts, arsenals, Custom-houses, Navy-yards, and other property to men who are in arms for the overthrow of the Federal Government? If these things are essential to the definition, we may well congratulate the country and the President on the fact of which the *Constitution* complains.

A SLANDER REFUTED.—The Washington *Constitution* contradicts the report that the South Carolina Commissioners left Washington without paying their rent and other household expenses. As the *Constitution* has become the recognized organ of the Secessionists, it is probably good authority on the mooted point. It has taken the judicious precaution, however, of sustaining its own statements by the additional testimony of JAMES WORMLEY, whom it indorses as a "highly respectable colored man," and who was "engaged by the Commissioners to supply their table."

PERSONAL.—Mrs Lincoln, wife of the President Elect, arrived in this City on Saturday, and took rooms at the Astor House. The lady was accompanied, from Albany, by Mr. Phillip Dorsheimer, Treasurer of the State.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The President Elect and his Visitors.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sunday, Jan. 13.

JAMES APPLETON, Jr., of Boston, and EDGAR COWAN and J. P. SANDERSON, of Pennsylvania, arrived at a late hour this evening. The visit of the last mentioned two is in reference to the Cameron imbroglio. Mr. SANDERSON, who was here with Mr. CAMERON ten days ago is direct from Washington.

The report that HENRY WINTER DAVIS is to be in Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet was authoritatively denied here to-day.

It is understood that no Southern appointments will be determined upon until after Mr. LINCOLN'S arrival in Washington.

Mr. LINCOLN was presented this forenoon with a gold-headed rosewood cane, valued at $250, by Messrs. JAMES CHURCHMAN and SAMUEL GAMAGE, of San Francisco, in the name of C. W. YOUNG, of Nevada City.

W. JONES, an Indiana farmer, for whom Mr. LINCOLN split rails thirty years ago, is here on a visit to his former hired hand.

Another Interview with Mr. Lincoln.

HIS OPINION OF COMPROMISES.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat* gives the following particulars of a visit to Mr. LINCOLN:

"We found Mr. LINCOLN in his parlor surrounded by some six or eight gentlemen, who all proved to be temporary visitors like ourselves. Mr. LINCOLN met us with a frank welcome, shaking hands with us, and at once by his words and his manner, making us feel that our call was no intrusion; and on his invitation, we were soon seated with the circle of gentlemen who occupied his parlor. The subject of conversation was politics, and Mr. LINCOLN expressed himself upon every topic which was brought up with entire freedom. He said, at one period in the conversation, 'he hoped gentlemen would bear in mind that he was not speaking as President, or for the President, but only exercising the privilege of talking which belonged to him, in common with private citizens.'

I chose rather to be a listener than a talker, and paid careful attention both to Mr. LINCOLN'S matter and manner, and although he seemed to talk without regard to the fact of his being the President elect, yet it was discoverable that he chose his words and framed his sentences with deliberation, and with a discretion becoming his high position.

He was asked, 'Do you think the Missouri Compromise line ought to be restored?' He replied that although the recent Presidential election was a verdict of the people in favor of freedom upon all the Territories, *yet personally he would be willing, for the sake of the Union, to divide the Territory we now own by that line, if in the judgment of the nation it would save the Union and restore harmony.* But whether the acquisition of Territory hereafter would not reopen the question and renew the strife, was a question to be thought of and in some way provided against.

He had been inquired of whether he intended to recommend the repeal of the anti-Fugitive Slave laws of the States? He replied that he had never read one of them, but that if they were of the character ascribed to them by Southern men, *they certainly ought to be repealed.* Whether as President of the United States he ought to interfere with State legislation by Presidential recommendation, required more thought than he had yet given the subject. He had also been asked if he intended to interfere or recommend an interference with Slavery or the right of holding slaves in the dock yards and arsenals of the United States? His reply was, 'Indeed, Sir, *the subject has not entered my mind.*' He was inquired of whether he intended to recommend the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia? to which he replied, 'Upon my word *I have not given the subject a thought.*' A gentleman present said to him, 'Well, Mr. LINCOLN, suppose these difficulties should not be settled before you are inaugurated, what will you do?' He replied with a smile, 'Well, I suppose I will have to run the machine as I find it.'

In speaking on the subject of a compromise, he said: 'It was sometimes better for a man to pay a debt he did not owe, or to lose a demand which was a just one, than to go to law about it; but then, in compromising our difficulties, he would regret to see the victors put in the attitude of the vanquished, and the vanquished in the place of the victors.' He would not contribute to any such compromise as that.

It was discernible in the course of Mr. L.'s conversation that he duly appreciates the difficulties which threaten his in-coming Administration; also, that he regarded himself as grossly misrepresented and misunderstood at the South; nor did he conceal what was manifestly an invincible conviction of his honest and intelligent mind, that if the South would only give him a fair trial, they would find their constitutional rights as safe under his Administration as they had ever been under the Administration of any President."

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Mr. HAMMOND reported favorably to amend the act securing to creditors a just division of the estates of debtors who assign.

Mr. RAMSEY (for the consideration of the Senate) reported to amend a bill relating to divorce.

The following bills were introduced:

By. Mr. ROBERTSON—Making the planting of oysters in any waters of the State, except on natural waterbeds, free to all citizens.

Mr. LAWRENCE objected to the introduction of the bill yesterday, and it was introduced on previous notice.

By Mr. FIELD, reserving the steamboat piers wholly to the use of steamers, and prohibiting the assignments of berths for vessels thereat.

Mr. RAMSEY presented petitions for the aid of the State to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

Mr. COLVIN called from the table the resolution of the Assembly, requesting the Senate to appoint a Joint Committee on Federal Relations, and spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. HAMMOND made a long argument against the resolution, stating that the Senate already had a Committee which would be prepared to report Tuesday next. He proceeded to declare that the Republican Party would never consent to depart from the great fundamental principles which had been sanctioned at the Presidential election, which was opposition to the extension of Slavery and to its right to exist in the Territories. They had considered all the consequences, and were prepared to look disunion fair in the face. The Republican people would hold their representatives up to their platform of principles.

Mr. COLVIN replied, declaring that if this was to be taken as the sentiment and final determination of the Republicans, all hope of compromise or Union was gone, and the Southern States were justified in their apprehensions that they never could obtain their rights under Republican rule. He made an able argument in support of compromise and for the preservation of the Union.

Mr. SPINOLA spoke in favor of the resolutions. If the Republicans were prepared to force a sectional warfare on the country, after Mr. GREELEY'S platform, and in accordance with his wish, they would find enemies enough to fight in the Free States, but if the question was on the maintenance of the authority of the Federal Government against the rebellion and the enforcement of the laws, the Democracy would rally to the support of the Union.

Mr. HAMMOND replied, declaring he would not consent to unite the Senate Committee with one of the House pledged to indorse Mr. ROBINSON'S Territorial resolutions, which were at war with Republican principles, and would not be accepted by the Republican Party.

After further discussion the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. RAMSEY reported favorably the bill to amend the law relative to the grant of lands under water, by providing for making the grantees pay the expenses of surveying, &c.

Adjourned till 7½ o'clock on Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Mr. BENEDICT presented the time-honored petition of Gen. WARD B. BURNETT, for reimbursement of the expenses of raising a regiment for the Mexican war.

Among notices of bills were the following:

By Mr. WEBSTER, to regulate the sale of fruit in the City of New-York.

By Mr. WATSON, to establish a Supreme Court Library in the Eighth Judicial District.

By Mr. RICHARDSON, to repeal the act in relation to the publication of legal notices.

By Mr. FINCH, to collect toll on freights on certain railroads.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. WEBSTER—To incorporate the New-York Volunteer Burial and Monumental Association.

By Mr. LAUGHRAN—For an appropriation for the Kingston Armory.

By Mr. FULLERTON—For an appropriation for the Newburgh Armory.

By Mr. SHERWOOD—Legalizing the acts of the New-York Common Council in the contract for grading Eighth-street.

By Mr. BIRDSALL—To amend the New-York City Charter. The bill abolishes the Councilmen, and provides for a Board of sixteen Aldermen, elected for four years, half each second year, after the plan of the Supervisors' election; the Mayor to preside over the Board of Aldermen, and have a casting vote, and a full vote on all appointments; the heads of Departments to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen; Messrs. HAWES and BROWSON to remain in office till their term expires, but all others to go out when their successors are appointed; the City election to be held on the second Tuesday in April, and the first election to take place under the law next April, when Mr. WOOD is legislated out of office.

Mr. BIRDSALL stated that he introduced the bill by request, and did not commit himself to its provisions.

Mr. MYERS moved the reference of the bill to a select Committee of five, consisting of members from New-York and Kings.

Mr. WEBSTER did not know why Kings was included, when the county had no interest in the bill.

Mr. ARCULARIUS moved its reference to the Committee on Cities and Villages. Agreed to.

Mr. PIERCE offered a resolution instructing the Standing Committee to report no bill for local objects or for special corporation that can be obtained under the general laws or under a provision of the Constitution. Laid over.

Adjourned till 7½ P. M. Monday.]

The America at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

The *America* arrived at one o'clock this afternoon. She was greatly iced up about the bowsprit. A small boat from the wharf, with a line to aid the *America*, in entering the dock, was upset and one man drowned.

The *America's* mails were forwarded to New-York by the 6:30 P. M. train, where they will be due early to morrow morning.

The Inauguration of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Jan 12.

The Wide-Awakes and military have made arrangements for a civic and military parade on the inauguration of Gov. CURTIN. The military are to have their parade in the morning and the Wide-Awakes their's in the evening.

Railroad Accident.

TORONTO, Saturday, Jan. 12.

A passenger train on the Northern Railway ran off the track at Scanlon's Bridge, last night, and five persons were injured, but none killed.

Great Western Railway Traffic.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday amounts to $42 000, being an increase of $7,000 over the same week last year.

Death of Bishop Cobb.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Jan. 12.

The venerable and eminent Bishop COBB, of the Episcopal diocese of Alabama, died yesterday.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 13.

At sunrise the thermometer was 8° below zero, and at Jamaica Plains 15° below.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sunday, Jan. 13.

At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer was 8° below zero. A man was frozen to death, supposed to be intoxicated.

ALBANY, Sunday, Jan. 13.

Last night was the coldest of the season. At 7 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at 18° below zero; at 9 o'clock this evening it stood at 10° below.

Amusements.

The principal event of the present week will be the opening of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, which we have noticed elsewhere. The Academy will open for operatic purposes on Tuesday of next week, and will occupy alternate nights with our Fourteenth-street establishment. Mr. MUZIO announces MEROADANTE'S "Giuramento" for performance on Monday next, and shortly afterwards a new work by VERDI. There seems to be good reason for anticipating an active campaign under the artists' management.

At the theatres very little has been done in the way of novelty. "Mazeppa," at the Winter Garden, remains on the bills, and is successful, but not profitable. Mr. JEFFERSON'S engagement terminates with the present week. It has not been remarkable for novelty. The bill for to-night is about an average one in point of freshness—"Mazeppa." "An Affair of Honor," and "The Swiss Cottage." At Mr. WALLACK'S theatre "Pauline" and that excellent comedietta "Tom Noddy's Secret," after having been played for a fortnight, has been withdrawn, and "Playing with Fire" will be presented this evening for one night only. To-morrow, a startling novelty, in five acts, called "The Lady of St. Tropez," is to be brought out. At LAURA KEENE'S the "Seven Sisters" are the sufficient attraction. At Niblo's Garden Mr. FORREST will appear to-night, on Wednesday and on Friday, in his great character of *Damon*; on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Mr. RAREY, as usual. At the Bowery Theatre a new equestrian drama, called "The Terror of the Road, or the Chase for Life," will be brought out to-night. At the New-Bowery Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, the original *Mose*, will commence a short star engagement, appearing in the local drama called "A Glance at New-York," and as *Mr. Timothy Toodles* in the laughable comedy of that name. At Barnum's Museum the African Savages remain for one week longer; in the evenings, the domestic drama called "Smiles and Tears;" and in the afternoon the "Magic Well." At HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S Minstrels several additions will be made to the regular programme.

The Academy of Music was crowded to its greatest capacity on Saturday evening, when the annual Concert of the Seventh Regiment Band took place. Madame COLSON, Herr FORMES, Signor STIGELLI, Mrs. MOZART, &c., assisted.

Madame ANNA BISHOP, one of the most widely known, and best approved *cantatrices* of the day, will give a monster Concert at Irving Hall on Friday next. Signora FREZZOLINI, Herr FORMES, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, and a host of minor lights will shine on the occasion.

BLONDIN, the tight rope man, appeared at Niblo's on Saturday evening, and performed his feats of daring to as small an audience as could have been desired by the worst enemy of such things. He walked up an inclined rope, stretched from the stage to the gallery, carried a man on his back, &c.

Miss EMMA ROWCROFT will give a Concert at Dodworth's on Friday. The lady is a recent graduate of the London Royal Academy of Music, and is said to possess fine qualifications for the profession she is now about to enter.

THE HORSE-TAMER.

Mr. Rarey's Fourth Exhibition at Niblo's.

We joined the crowd on Saturday afternoon, and were swept by the human tide to the door of the temple of the god of the hour. There was a crowd, as usual, no seats left as usual, grumbling as usual, and a vast preponderance of men, also as usual. The performances seemed disposed, for awhile, to join in the universal system of usual concurrence, and it was not until the last half hour that there was really anything out of the regular course.

Cruiser being an old stager and the object of great curiosity, was first brought in. Mr. RAREY did nothing with him, but allowed him quietly to stand, with his nose over the rope inclosure, while he delivered a lecture similar to the one given in our last Monday's issue.

The second horse was a very beautiful animal, and excited all the feminine sympathy in the house, when after having been roused up, and put down by the gentleman in black, he became exceedingly and uncomfortably nervous. After a prolonged struggle; of course the animal owned up; then Mr. RAREY mounted him, and from his broad, white back, delivered a brief discourse; after which the drum trial was made, resulting, however, in nothing very particular except that it rather pleased the horse, who stood with his nose in the air, one ear turned backwards catching the music, and the other turned forward that it might receive applause from the auditorium.

With the third animal, RAREY had "a pretty considerable of a row." He was an immense, black, ugly, kicking-out of a fellow, who had no friends, and didn't seem inclined to make any. After the straps were on, and he was apparently subdued, he and Mr. RAREY had four distinct tussels. With his tail in and his ears back, he manifested every possible indication of mulishness, and was really a very naughty horse. While he was plunging around the ring, he caused the sawdust to fly "consumedly," some of which, visiting the orchestral box, landed in the reportorial I, much to its annoyance. However, we were more than ever convinced of Mr. RAREY'S power; his calm and steady eye, his unflinching nerve, his cool self-possession, all stamped him a man of more than ordinary equine-imity. The horse was very frisky, and so was his tail. He got himself into more positions in a brief period of time than any horse we ever saw before, and for several minutes it was a query with those who had not seen Mr. RAREY before, as to who would come out victorious.

After this was over, and the horse so thoroughly subdued that he acknowledged Mr. RAREY'S dominion from ear to tail-tip, and from breast to buttock, several little Shetland horses were introduced, differing from each other only in degrees of littleness and cunning ways. One of them was held in the sable arms of a colored attendant, and it did not require a very active imagination to suppose it resting, as an Ethiopian babe, on the manly breast of its rejoiced papa.

But the entertainment of the afternoon began when Mr. RAREY announced the *entrée* of a

MUSTANG PONY.

There are a great many funny things in this world, and comicalities abound all over the earth, but we doubt if any one can specify a funnier sight than was presented to that delighted audience than the advent of that jolly little nag. He bounded upon the stage in the most theatrical style—RAREY said he was scared, and no wonder—it was enough to scare any horse, to be ushered as he was, before so imposing an audience. A Celtic gentleman had hold of the end of one long rope, which was also attached to the pony's bit, a Teutonic individual held another rope in the same manner, and RAREY waved a broom-stick several feet long, so that the nag, who is accustomed to the freedom of his native hills, was astounded and outraged at the very onset. From between his ears issued a long hairy horn, making him to appear for all the world like that often sung, but never seen belligerent who joineth continual issue with the British lion for the possession of the crown. His mane was very thick, rough and long, so was his ground-sweeping tail, his eyes glowed like burning coals, his nostrils pink with blood, worked like a bellows; his feet pawed the yard and his spirit was thoroughly alive and apparently equal to the emergency of the occasion. While the attendants stood like a pair of Prodigal Sons afar off, RAREY, stick in hand, attempted to gain a hand-hold upon the bridle—a liberty which the horse at once and without ceremony resented. Standing on one hind leg he wheeled swiftly around, pawing the air with his fore legs, kicking with the remaining hind leg, whisking his tail like a revolving fan, snapping with his mouth and poking with his long hairy horn. This he did several times, greatly to our delight, but much to the dissatisfaction of the attendants, whose possible two dollars *per diem* do not warrant their wanton exposure of life and limb, simply for the amusement of audiences, even the most select. On one occasion, after the successful attempt of the horse to imitate Harlequin in the circus, one of the attendants found himself directly in the horse's rear, and with but a few inches between him and the fence. Instantly he became agile, alert and expeditious in his movements toward another part of the stage, and we think it would be difficult to find anywhere a recorded instance of retreat more timely, immediate or precipitate. It was an utter impossibility for RAREY to get hold of the bridle with his hand—and it was only after a long, long time, that he was able, by means of a carefully managed stick, to obtain it. There is no degree in plunging, boxing, fighting or careening to which that mustang did not attain during the first twenty minutes of his exhibition. After patient handling, however, RAREY succeeded in getting that fatal strap about the fetlock-joint, and subsequently in binding the limb tightly in the desired position. It made no difference. Most horses, when so bound, walk around the ring, but this chap fairly ran. It was with difficulty that RAREY kept up with him.

In the "course of time," as the ancient poet hath it, the second strap was adjusted, (the fight, meanwhile, going on,) and subsequently fastened; thus having both forelegs tightly bound up, compelling him either to walk on his hind-legs alone, or on his hind-legs and fore-knees. Pony preferred the former. With head up and tail up—with ears back and horn elevated, he ran around on his hind-legs, while he attempted to hammer his to-be-master with his joints. Failing in that, he came down ca-chunk upon the ground, thrust his nose into the straw and dust, snorting and blowing so violently as to send the hay-seed and dust like spray into the air. Then rushing rapidly across the yard, he jammed his head upon the boards of the fence, and apparently pleased with the sensation, continued the operation several moments. "Now," said RAREY, "we might as well sit down and quietly smoke a cigar, leaving the horse to tame himself." After the animal had become fairly lathered with sweat, after he had behaved just as foolishly and as wickedly as it is possible for a wild, untamed, savage to do, and after he had exhausted his catalogue of kicks, prances and jumps, he allowed RAREY to draw him to the front of the stage, and gently laid down.

The rest need not be told. His kicking legs were manipulated with entire safety, his nervous hoofs were placed upon the tamer's face, his biting mouth and straggling teeth were handled and brushed, his horn of hair was untwisted, his back was mounted, his tail, before sweeping in the wildest circles, was combed and the tangles removed, his haughty ears were patted, and his quick-twitching ears lent themselves cheerfully to the sound of their master's voice.

The universal sentiment in the House was that of wonder and amazement. A greater triumph one cannot desire to witness. On Tuesday night RAREY will try his hand again on *Joe Anderson*, who has been behaving badly again. We can, and do, with pleasure recommend Mr. RAREY and his exhibition to all who admire skill, tact and courage, as well as to those who are fond of conflicts, and dost on mischief.

Skating at Central Park.

Skating is a species of sport combining amusement with exercise, which has legions of lovers and few maligners. That man we have yet to meet who will not assent to the assertion that boys, girls and grown children, like champagne and congress water, are improved by being placed upon the ice. Ice taken internally is a tonic. Ice spurned by the steel-shod sole is not less so. It gives tone to the entire system. It stiffens the sinews and summons up the blood. It recreates the mind unstrung with too much toil, and so far forth, usurps the function of "Nature's sweet restorer." We are made better by it in body and, by that very fact, in mind. The skater, on the frozen field at Central Park, enacts a miniature drama of life in a theatre of his own. Life intensified, liberty and the pursuit of happiness are his inalienable rights. The placards inscribed "Danger," and the Policemen of the pond, guard him sufficiently from difficulties in which, unassisted, he would be pretty sure to involve himself; but within certain bounds he may cut as many capricious capers as suit his fancy. As long as he obeys the power that rules over his little world, reads the Scripture, so placed that he who skates may read, and takes heed, all will go well with him—and woe to him that heeds not. Several of the thousands of people who, on Saturday, made the blue ice black and their red noses blue, skating on the Central Park Pond, suffered from disregarding what was written for them and preached to them. One malignant male, who would persist in skating on the ladies' pond unaccompanied by ladies, was arrested, and three, who hazarded their lives by placing themselves beyond "danger," were suddenly baptised in the faith of the true believers. All day and all the evening, till 10 o'clock, the skaters "skeeted" and the sliders slid. A great many of the softer sex indurated themselves skating, in the cold keen air, upon the sheet of ice specially provided for their accommodation. In the evening the ice was illuminated with calcium lights, and the scene was picturesque and worthy of being painted.

An Unknown Man Murdered in the Bowery.

A MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in the Seventeenth Ward last evening by the discovery, shortly before 8 o'clock, of the dead body of a murdered man on the sidewalk in the Bowery, between Stanton and Rivington streets. The policeman who first saw the deceased supposed him to be a drunken man, but in attempting to arouse him he found that his shirt, coat and other garments were saturated with blood, and his body quite cold. A litter was at once procured, and the remains were conveyed to the Station-house at the corner of Fifth-street and First-avenue, where the Police-Surgeon examined them. Upon the left breast a wide and deep wound was found, evidently made with a dirk-knife, penetrating to the heart, and without doubt producing death, but what interval elapsed between the infliction of the violence and the decease of the victim can only be conjectured, as the freezing weather doubtless dissipated the natural heat of the body soon after the wound had been given.

Capt. TURNBULL promptly detailed experienced officers to search for the assassins and if possible ascertain the identity of deceased. At a late hour their investigations afforded grounds for the supposition that the name of the victim was JOHN SEXTON, carver in a restaurant, residing at the corner of Washington and Canal streets, but when our reporter left the station-house the supposition had not been verified. The police also learned that an hour or two before the body was found three men—the names of two of whom are JOHN SEXTON and JOHN DOYLE, the third being a playactor from Baltimore—had been drinking freely at a drinking-place kept by one MARTIN, at the corner of the Bowery and First-street, but they left at different times within short periods. This information came from the barkeeper at the saloon, who recognized the deceased as the man who had been called by the name of SEXTON. Subsequently DOYLE was arrested, and questioned with regard to his knowledge of the matter. He positively denied, however, having ever seen the deceased before, and said that he did not know the slightest thing in connection with the occurrence. His examination was conducted by Coroner SCHIRMER, who had been summoned to the station-house, and by whom the inquest will be held to-day, by which time the police believe that they will be enabled to clear up the mystery which surrounds the case. Deceased was respectably dressed, of stout habit, and about 30 years of age.

Attempted Murder by Highwaymen.

Shortly after dark last evening, a young man, named EUGENE TOUCEY, employed as a waiter in a Broadway saloon, while passing through the City Hall Park, on his way to his place of business, was accosted by a half a dozen youths, who clustered around him, and demanded his money. He refused to give them anything, at which they became angry, and commenced to beat him, when he shouted loudly for the Police. Officer NIER, of the Third Ward, heard his cries, and ran to aid him, but the ruffians became aware of his approach and ran away. Before they left, however, one of them drew a dirk-knife, and made a lunge at TOUCEY'S breast, but he warded the blow with his left arm, which was terribly cut, the blade having passed directly through it. The Officer conveyed him to the Station-house, whence, after his wounds were dressed, he was taken to the New-York Hospital.

St. George's Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The St. George's Society, at a regular meeting held at Delmonico's, Thursday evening, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—HENRY EYRE, *vice* Dr. Beales.

First Vice-President—Edward Walker, *vice* Edward F. Ward.

Second Vice-President—Philip Pritchard, *vice* Edward Walker.

Treasurer—Robert Bage, *vice* Robert Bage.

Secretary—T. M. Braine, *vice* Philip Pritchard.

Assistant-Secretary—R. G. Cortis, reelected.

Stewards for Annual Festival—C. W. Frederickson, J. N. B. Middleton, Wm. M. Smith and E. T. Christianson.

Chaplains—Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Mr. Pennell.

Physicians—Dr. Pennell, Dr. Beales, Dr. Rotton, Dr. Cooper.

Charitable Committee—Robert Waller, John T. Walker, Philip Pritchard, T. M. Braine, James Napier, S. S. J. Frith and T. F. Frank.

Committee of Accounts—Charles Clifton, C. B. Ellimaa and Arthur Kendall.

Representatives to Board of Delegates of Friendly Societies—Robert Waller and Philip Pritchard.

A vote of thanks was voted to the retiring officers. After the business meeting, the President's annual supper was partaken of, and the festivities were kept up until a late hour.

Arrivals in the City.

The tragedian Edwin Booth, and lady, from Boston; Lieut. Sayres, of the U. S. Marine Corps; Lieut. McArawn and Lieut. Phelps, of the U. S. Navy; J. N. Cazenova and J. N. Dawson and lady, of Havana; B. Gonzales, J. Fenomarquez and M. Lara, of New-Grenada, S. A., and J. Dayton Ford, of Charleston, S. C., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. McKinney, of Michigan; Col. E. G. Gardiner and W. M Babbett, of Trenton, N. J.; G. W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and G. A. Ritchie, of the U. S. Navy, are at the St Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. D Somes, of Maine; Dr. Tea Broeck, Major Johnson and Capt. Barton, of the U.S.A.; T. Buchanan and R. Fairfax, of the Navy, and G. Law, of Panama, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. C. T. Harvey, of Albany; J. Holbrook, of Connecticut; Capt. T. H. Smith, of Philadelphia; Dr. W. H Page, of the U. S. N., and T. DeLong, of California, are at the Astor House.

Prof Davis, of Hartford; M. B. Jenkins, of Providence, R. I.; M. B. Irvine, of Montreal; Arthur Codman and E. G. Hale, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Major G. H. Thomas and D. C. Houston, of the Navy, and W. D. McAlister, of the Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

RETURN OF THE PRIZE-CREW OF THE SLAVER BONITA.—Among the passengers by the steamer *Montgomery* from Savannah were the United States officers and crew sent home in charge of the slaver-brig *Bonita*, which was captured on the African coast by the United States steamer *San Jacinto*, and recently arrived at Savannah.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES,
with important improvements, at reduced prices,
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

HERRICK—HYATT.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 5, by Rev. J. Millett, ALBERT H. HERRICK, to JENNIE V. HYATT, only daughter of Theodore Hyatt, all of this City.

BARLOW—NORRIS.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. H. Tuttle FREDERICK C. BARLOW to JOSEPHINE M., daughter of John S. Norris, Esq.

BRICK—BROWN.—In Boston, on Thursday, Jan. 10, by Rev. N. Adams D.D., Mr. RILEY A. BRICK, of New-York, to Miss HANNAH S., daughter of the late Charles H. Brown, of Boston.

DIED.

WALLACE.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 11, Mrs. MARGET WALLACE, aged 76 years.

Her friends and relatives, also the friends of her son, Albert G. Wallace, and sons-in-law, Isaac Lewis, Wm. J. Lewis and Wm. C. Crawford, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday next, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 184 West 49th-st. The members of Stanton st. Baptist Church are particularly invited to attend.

MITCHILL.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 11, HELEN, wife of Samuel L. Mitchill, Jr., and daughter of U. J. Smith.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 14th-st., corner of University-place, (Union-square,) this day, (Monday,) 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WHIPPLE.—In this City, on Saturday night, Jan. 12, Mrs. CATHERINE LANSING, relict of the late B. Whipple, of Albany, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her son-in-law, Mr. Jeremiah Jackson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 118 West 46th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

BISHOP.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, at the residence of his brother, No. 146 West 16th st., ALLEN BISHOP, aged 23 years and 6 months.

His remains will be removed to Guilford, Conn., for interment.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

OSGOOD.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, SERENA M. ZABRISKIE, wife of Samuel M. Osgood, in the 35th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the house of her father, No. 87 West 21st st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, and her remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., on the following morning. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

BURNHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at the residence of her parents, No. 189 Spring-st., JANE, only daughter of John S. and Jane Burnham.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

KENNEDY.—In this City on Sunday, Jan. 13, THOMAS TIMON KENNEDY, aged 3 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 44 Vandewater-st.

BOWRAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 13, ELIZABETH ALLEN STUYVESANT, beloved wife of Thomas Bowran, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the relatives and friends of her mother, Mrs. Susan Stuyvesant, and her brothers, Peter J., Charles S., Theodore and George W., are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 15, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Theodore Stuyvesant, No. 32 Forsyth st., without further invitation. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BANTA.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, THOMAS S. BANTA, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 144 Christopher-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 5½ o'clock.

GILLANDER.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, SUSAN, wife of Arthur Gillender.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at St. Paul's Church, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

VERMILYE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 12, after a short illness, ELIZABETH BREESE HAZARD, wife of Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D.

The clergy, and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Church, corner of 29th-st. and 6th-av.

BRITTAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 13, suddenly, MARGARET ANN, only daughter of John and Margaret Brittan, aged 2 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 133 Christopher-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

KINNEY.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 13, ALFRED PURDY, son of Edward B. and Emma Kinney, aged 16 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Alfred S. Purdy, M. D., No. 217 4th-av., without further invitation.

HANLON.—In Yorkville, on Saturday, Jan. 12, at the residence of her parents, 85th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., EMILIE EUNIS HANLON, aged 16 years, 4 months and 2 days.

TISDALE.—In Astoria, L. I., on Sunday morning, Jan. 13, of diphtheria, LUCRETIA SEWOUT, daughter of James and Margaret Ann Tisdale, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her parents, this day, (Monday,) 14th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. The steamer *Mattano* leave Fulton Market slip at 1 P. M.

STRONG.—In Flatbush, L. I., on Saturday morning, Jan. 12, MASON ROMEYN STRONG, aged 22 years and 12 days.

The relatives of the family, the friends of the deceased, of his father, Rev. Dr. Strong, and of his brothers, Rev. Thomas C. Strong, J. Paschal Strong and Robert G. Strong, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church, at Flatbush, without further invitation. The Flatbush-av. cars leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes.

DE BOW.—In Newark, on Saturday, Jan. 12, CORNELIUS S. DE BOW, aged 41 years, 11 months and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. and A. M., are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, John C. Grukin, No. 50 Rivington st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MASONIC—CHARTER OAK LODGE No. 249, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., this day, (Monday,) at 12 M., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late worthy Brother, CORNELIUS S. DE BOW. By order.

ROBERT BEATTY, W. M.
W. B. SMERTON, Secretary.

BROWN.—In Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 12, suddenly, ANNIE ELIZA, beloved wife of Jacob E. Brown, and second daughter of Abner Lawton, of this City, aged 23 years, 3 months and 19 days.

"Let not the lesson of the day
Be vainly given;
But guide our souls upon the way
To her in Heaven."

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 21 Chesnut-st., Newark.

ALDEN.—In Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 10, Mrs. SALOME, widow of the late Marcus Alden, in the 77th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) 14th inst. at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in law, Seymour Hoyt, near the depôt, Stamford.

JACKSON.—In Geneva, N. Y., of diphtheria, EDITH ELLSWORTH, youngest daughter of Rev. A. Jackson, D. D., President of Hobart College, in the 9th year of her age.

WAINWRIGHT.—In Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Jan. 10, MARIA M. WAINWRIGHT, widow of the late Col. R. D. Wainwright, U. S. M.

NOTICE.—ALL LETTERS INTENDED FOR THE mail, ordering RUSHTON'S Pastilles—Troches—for Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats, must be directed to Broadway, corner of Canal and Barclay sts., and be prepaid with a blue stamp.

MR. HELPER'S LECTURE ON TWO SYSTEMS OF LABOR—Postponed on Wednesday evening last on account of the extraordinary roughness of the weather, will certainly be delivered at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 14. Admission 25 cents. Tickets at the door; those for the first evening good for the second.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 6 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.
These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The unders gned Commissioners, appointed by the

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the lowest market prices, a large stock of Family Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Towelings, Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, Plaid, Plain and Striped Muslins, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Tarlatans and Organdies for Evening Dresses. Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, of all the best makes, at manufacturers' prices.

Canal-st., corner Mercer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

THE STOCK OF CHARLES STREET,
Comprising
FINE CLOTH CLOAKS,
VELVET CLOAKS,
OPERA CLOAKS,
A VARIETY OF FRENCH BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

ALSO,

ALL WOOL PLAIDS AND STELLA SHAWLS,
SCARFS, in every variety.

ALSO,

An assortment of FRENCH MERINOS, CLOTHS and other CLOAK MATERIALS.

All of which will be sold at a great sacrifice, to close the concern.

G. B. WHITTLESEY,
No. 475 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway, will offer this morning, at lowest cash prices, the following indispensable articles for family use:

2-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4 linen and muslin Sheetings.
Ballard Vale and other Flannels, from 2s. 6d. upward.
4-4 Shaker Flannels, at 40c. and upwards.
Superior assortment Dornet Flannels, 18c., 25c., and finer.
Table Damasks, very reasonable.
5-8, 6-8 and 7-8 Damask and Snow-drop Napkins, from $1 dozen upward.
Superfine 4-4 English Long Cloths, at 12½c., (value 16c.)
8-4 Bleached Cotton Sheetings, at 25c., formerly 30c.
9-4 Bleached Cotton Sheetings, at 27c., formerly 35c.
10-4 Bleached Cotton Sheetings, at 30c., formerly 37½c.
4-4 fine Fam. Linen, for ladies' wear, only 18¾c. per yard.
Extra Fam. Linen, for ladies' wear, only 20c. and 25c. per yard.
4-4 very heavy Fam. Linen, for ladies' wear, only 30c. per yard and upward.
2-8 Damask Napkins, at $1 25 per dozen, (worth $1 75.)
3-8 Damask Napkins, at $1 50 per dozen, (worth $2.)
3-4 Damask Table-cloths, at $1 37½ each, (worth $2.)
10-4 Damask Table-cloths, at $1 50 and $1 75 each, (worth $2 25 and $2 50.)

EMBROIDERIES.

200 Sets LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, with studs.
150 French NEEDLE WORKED SETS, (embroidered in colors.)
only $1 the set.
100 ditto at $1.50 THE SET, (half the cost.)
200 FINE FRENCH NEEDLE WORKED SETS, at $2 the set.
200 FINE FRENCH NEEDLE WORKED SETS, at $2.50 the set.
EMBROIDERED BLACK CRAPE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
From $1. to $3 the set.
CAMBRIC FLOUNCINGS, BANDS, EDGINGS.
INSERTINGS &c. &c.
at extremely low prices.

A. T. STEWART & Co.

POPULAR TRADE IN

WHITE GOODS, &c.

A. T. STEWART & CO. are now offering great inducements in
JACONETS, at 12½c., 15c. and 20c. per yard and upward.
CAMBRICS, do.. at the same prices.
PLAID and STRIPED CAMBRICS, equally low,
BRILLIANTS and INDIA TWILLS, at 11c., 12½c., 15c., and 20c per yard and upward.
ENGLISH PERCALES at 12½ cents, (formerly 16c.)
FRENCH PERCALES and MADAPOLAMS, proportionably low in price.
HEAVY BLEACHED CANTON FLANNELS, ONLY 12½ CENTS PER YARD.

GREAT PANIC SALE

AT KINZEY'S.
CLOSING OUT AN IMPORTER'S STOCK,
AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
READY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

20,000 worth COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE and NEEDLEWORK GOODS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

Fine Worked Setts, 25c., 31c.	Velvet Scarfs, 18c.
Fine Worked Setts, 50c., 63c.	Chenille Scarfs, 8c.
Fine French Collars, 12c., 18c.	Chenille Nets, 12½c.
Fine French Collars, 25c., 31c.	Twist Nets, 6c.
Fine French Collars, 37c., 50c.	Head Dresses, 25c.

GREAT CLOSING SALE.

7,000 Gents' large-size Colored Bordered Handk'fs, 5c.
2,360 Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 15c.
3,102 Ladies' Fine White Handkerchiefs, 5c., 6c.
3,000 Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Maltese Lace Collars, 12½c. Best Finest 5c. paper.
Maltese Lace Sleeves, 12½c. Best Needles, 3c. paper.
Wide Colored Taritan, 10c. Best Hooks and Eyes, 2c.
Wide Silk Illusion, 3c. Spool Cotton, 1c.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD!

4,000 Fine Needlework Collars and Setts, half price.
16,800 Ladies' Fine Muslin Caps, trimmed, 12½c.
6,200 Bands and Flouncings, 5c., 8c., 10., 12c.
Clearing out large lot Silk Velvets, 12½c. piece.
Clearing out Fancy Trimming Ribbons, 2c. piece.
Clearing out Dress and Cloak Trimmings, half price,
Clearing out Rich Silk Velvet Trimmings, 6c., 9c., 12c.
Wool Hoods, 12½c. Buck Mittens, 15c.
Wool Tippets, 6c. Cloth Gloves, 18c.
Wool Sleeves, 12½c. Cotton Gloves, 2c.
Wool Boots, 20c. Kid Gloves, 25c.

GOODS 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Gents' Fleeced Lined Silk Gloves, 15c.
Ladies' Fine Lined Lisle Gloves, 12c.
Ladies' Fine Lined Gauntlet Gloves, leather cuffs, 15c.
Gents' Wool Half-Hose, 6c. Cotton Hose, 2c.
Gents' Ribbed Half-Hose, 5c. Woolen Hose, 4c.
Heavy Ribbed Hose, 8c. Silk Gloves, 8c.
Gents' Merino Half-Hose, 12½c. Kid Gloves, 6c.

GREAT PANIC SALE.

5,000 Silk Lace Veils, all colors, must be sold at 6c.
1,200 pairs Rich Bonnet Strings, 1¾ yards long, 31c.
Entire Stock Ribbons, closing out, 1c., 2c., 3c., 6c., 8c.
Sash, Trimming and Bonnet Ribbons, half price.
200 boxes French Flowers.

LADIES!—You can buy at your own price! You can buy French Flowers at 3c. per spray.

LADIES!—You can find all the goods advertised, with a great many other goods, all to be cleared out, at equally low prices.

WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

POPULAR TRADE.

500 Pieces Double-width rich embroidered
VELVET OTTOMANS,
At 75 CENTS PER YARD,
(Formerly sold for $1 25.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!

Just in time for those who wish to study economy during the panic. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st., will open on MONDAY MORNING, 35 cases more table, damask, toweling, napkins, Irish linens, English long cloths, birds-eye diaper, brilliants, &c., only damaged by water, at about half the cost of importation. This offers a rare chance to housekeepers and hotelkeepers.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!!

200 dozen large fringed towels, at 75 cents per dozen; 20 cases superior English long cloth, at 12½ cents per yard, worth 20 cents.

T. M. JAMES,
No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED BEST QUALITY 12½ cents. Just received a large assortment tinsel, shaded and tiger; also, patterns, needles, canvas, and slippers, Saxony yarn, all colors. N. B.—Shetland veils 18 cents, worth 50 cents; a great variety of fancy goods and small wares. A. ELGER'S Cheap Store, No. 332 Broadway, near 19th-st, next to the jeweler's store.

DAMAGED MUSLINS, LINENS, SHEETINGS, Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths, Prints, Flannels, Blankets, Cloths, Satinets, Black Silks, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

In consequence of the expected dissolution of the Union, and presuming that New-York will be a Free City, the

HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY

Have received instructions to sell at any sacrifice their stock of made-up

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

which is hereby offered at retail, at an immense reduction from former prices, for a short time only.

Apply at No. 54 Broadway.

MARK J. KING.

REAL RUSSIAN SABLE
CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
HUDSON BAY SABLE DO., DO.
Also, MINK and other FURS.
DECIDED BARGAINS,
To close the Balance of Stock.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED TRUSTworthy woman for plain cook, washer and ironer; also willing to make herself generally useful; wages, $7; unexceptionable reference required. Address L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GOOD STEADY woman, with good reference, to do the general housework for a small family; good wages will be paid. Apply at No. 134 Lexington-av.

GARDENER WANTED—FROM AND AFTER March 1; one who thoroughly understands the cultivation of grapes under glass, as well as the proper management of the kitchen garden. No one need apply unless he can furnish good references. Address A. B. Y., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single persons, can have board with pleasant rooms, at No. 48 East 16th st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, bath, &c. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LADY COULD ACCOMMODATE a few parties with very well-furnished pleasant rooms in suite or single, with or without private table, on very advantageous terms. House first-class. Apply at No. 1,248 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY can be had at No. 125 West 21st-st. House with all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PLEASANT front room to let, with board, including fire and gas in a very pleasant location, five minutes' walk from South and Wall-st. ferries. Furnished or unfurnished; also a bedroom on second floor. Inquire at No. 102 State-st., between Court and Clinton.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN THE HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 57TH-AV., BROADWAY AND 22D-ST.—Just vacated, a suite of very desirable apartments, fronting on 5th-av., with bath, large closets, &c. attached—would suit a large family; also, small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths. Board at table, private tables, or meals a la carte.

A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN, ON MODerate terms, a pleasant room, only partly furnished, with closet attached, on the second floor, in a private family where she will be the only boarder, between the 3d and 7th avs. and Waverly-place and 14th-st. The best of references given and required. Address S., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small private family would let to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen, neatly furnished rooms on second floor, with full or partial board; house is desirably located, and convenient to cars; terms moderate. Apply at No. 26 Lafayette-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED BEDROOM, on the first floor, with full board, to let; also rooms for single gentlemen. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good board, with pleasant rooms newly furnished, and each having a stove, for $3 per week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, BATH, &c., to let to single gentlemen, in 13th st., near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x50, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton sts. Ferries. As the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 109 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

LARGE BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE EXtensive manufacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., covering both lots; they are well lighted, and near Broome and Canal-sts. Address, by post, MAJOR THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front and brick houses; also, two handsome cottages and a number of floors, suitable for small families, all in choice locations and at rents to suit the times. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LET—DOUBLE HOUSE, NO. 100 PRINCE st., west of and near Broadway. Also, No. 28 McDougal-st., three story; immediate possession. Inquire at No. 88 Varick-st.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE TO LET in one of the best locations. Inquire at No. 415 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

I WANT TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A substantially well-built brown-stone, full-front house located between 32d and 38th sts., and between Lexington-av. and 5th or 6th avs. A front of less than 21 or 22 feet will not suit. Apply, in person or by letter, to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, HAVING good furniture, is desirous of meeting a person having an unoccupied house in a good location in New-York or Brooklyn, with a view of letting it furnished, and occupying a part of it. For further particulars, inquire at No. 41 4th-st., New-York, of E. A. MUNSON.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS of village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FROM THE 1st of April, 1861, a large commodious house, with orchard, garden and ornamental grounds. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FARM OF about 90 acres, 2½ miles from Plainfield, N. J., with a large new two-story cottage house, good barn and other out-buildings; good apple-orchard and a variety of other fruit. For particulars, apply to GEO. E. FREW, No. 344 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, between 10 A. M. and 9 P. M. No agents need apply.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

INSTRUCTION.

TWO ARTISTS OF DISTINCTION, ONE a pianist, the other a painter, wish to find three furnished rooms in a first-class house, with modern improvements, where their professional services would be taken in partial payment of board, for which they wish to limit themselves to $12 weekly cash. This is a rare opportunity for a family with rooms to spare and tastes too expensive for the present crisis. Address immediately CRISIS, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

AT RENVILLE'S BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic and Writing Rooms, No. 362 Broadway, several thousand students have been admitted within the past fifteen years, who are now successfully proving, in practice, the thoroughness and availability of the instruction imparted to them. Circulars and ample information obtained on application at the rooms.

A CARD.—I WILL RECEIVE PUPILS THIS week, day and evening, for instruction in penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., at one-half the usual charge, "to suit the times." Ladies' writing classes at 11 A. M. daily. Terms, $2 50 for ten lessons. GOLDSMITH, No. 923 Broadway, corner of 21st st.

ACCOUNTS, &c.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institute in New-York. Applicants this day can commute for a full practical business course in Book-keeping, Writing and Arithmetic, and be elegantly prepared for business on low terms. Private lessons $15.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 13 yrs.; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 46 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 556 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD long experience in teaching, wishes for some pupils. Her acquirements are: English, French, music, and drawing. References to the first families in the City. Address S. L., Box No. 3,805 Post-office, New-York.

AS GOVERNESS OR TEACHER.—WANTed by a lady, who has had eight years' experience in teaching music and English branches, a situation in an Episcopal institution or family, in a city or town. Best of reference sent if desired. Address Miss L., care of Gen. Morris, *Home Journal* Office, No. 107 Fulton-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY OF EXperience wishes to obtain a situation as daily governess in a family; she will teach her own language, French and music, and can give the best of reference. Call upon or address Miss LETSEIZER, No. 166 West 33d-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED CLOTHING and tailoring business, together with the stock of clothing and piece goods, amounting to about $12,000. The store will be leased for a term of years if required; part can be sold on long time, or exchanged for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SOUTHERN MAN wants a Northern partner, to establish a cotton manufactory, water-power within a half mile of the Northeast and Southwest Railroad; a desirable location. Address J. M. STURDIVANT, Livingston, Sumter County, Alabama.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER. She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation to do chamber work and sewing, and take care of children; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—Wanted, a situation, by a very steady and reliable girl to do chamber work and nursing or plain sewing; is a girl of the most amiable disposition, very neat personal appearance and highly recommended. Any lady wanting a trusty servant, apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as cook, with long experience in England and America; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English woman as cook; is fully competent; best of City reference. Call at No. 103 Eldridge-st., in the rear, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; understands the French and American style of cooking; also, game and poultry, soups and jellies; also, a thorough waitress and chambermaid; takes charge of the silver and parlors; or as parlor maid and to do fine washing; wages $7. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman as cook, and to assist with the washing; she perfectly understands cooking; she is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at the employment agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Scotch woman, in a private family, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 63 20th st., first door from 6th-av., first door from second flight of stairs.

AS COOK, &C.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room; best of city reference.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady respectable woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; has excellent City reference. Call or address No. 67 East 16th st. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, ALSO a chambermaid, and waiter. Situations, wanted in the country together, or separate, in one neighborhood preferred by two respectable young women. Also by a smart steady young man as coachman, understands the management of horses, and will be found generally useful; each has the best of references. Apply at the Select Employment Agency, 402 4th-av., near 29th-st. in the fancy-store for 2 days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or the general housework of a family of moderate size; has had experience, and would be considered a capable and responsible servant. Apply at No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; she perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE German girl, who understands dress-making thoroughly, as well as all kinds of needle-work, wishes a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; the best of references can be given. Call at No. 85 Thompson-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; good reference can be given; can be seen for two days at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and is able to take care of young children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 30 East 17th-st., opposite Union Park.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an English or American middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; she must be competent and experienced in the care of an infant, and come well recommended; apply at No. 94 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park, from 9 to 2 o'clock.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a young and healthy woman, with fresh breast of milk; best of reference given; apply at the "Home for the Friendless" on Monday, Jan. 14, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman, as children's nurse; has five years' recommendation from last place; can be seen for two days at No. 464 2d-av., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced woman, a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in other work if required; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 308 4th av., in the millinery store.

AS DAY SEAMSTRESS.—A FRENCH DRESSmaker, having some few spare days, wishes to add one or two more customers to her list. Testimonials may be had if required. Call or address FRENCH DRESSMAKER, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av., 2d floor.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, a situation as waitress; is capable and obliging, and understands her business perfectly; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SERVANTS.—FREE—NO CHARGE.—AT present (in consequence of the bad times) first class servants can be obtained at the first-class Female Employment Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. at reduced wages, and without any office fee being charged. Respectable employers can here select from some 80 nice, tidy, well recommended girls—seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, general servants, &c.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY desirous of procuring a really smart, reliable, capable servant girl that is highly recommended, for either City or country, at moderate wages to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, can be suited by calling at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economise by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, are wanted to call or send to the Institute and Home, No 69 6th av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years.

SERVANTS OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND in great abundance and variety, including German, French, English, Scotch, &c., may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors East of Broadway, formerly Bible House.

MALES.

AS HOTEL CLERK.—TO HOTEL PROPRIEtors. A young man who has been employed in the office of a hotel for the past seven years, is desirous of obtaining a similar position: salary no object. Address D. D. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by one that understands his business in all its branches; good satisfactory references from his last place. Inquire at the livery stable, corner 25th-st. and 4th-av., or at Mr. Wright's harness store, in 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, respectable Protestant man, who has served four years in his last place; has the highest City reference for capability and good conduct. Address A. H., No. 693 Broadway, at fruit store; or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant young single man, a situation as coachman and gardener, or farmer; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Address J. H., at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man capable of taking charge of a country residence for a gentleman; understands his business; can give the highest testimonials as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address P. O., Box No 199 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT family, whose character will bear the strictest investigation as to honesty, capability, &c., wishes a situation as gardener; refers to his late employer, having one of the most respectable and largest gardens in the Union. Apply to J. M. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., for P. O. R., till engaged.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS light porter, in any kind of business, by a young man, (an American,) whose object is employment; will be content with small wages. Inquire of Gen. H. Raymond, Bounty Land Office, No. 4 City Hall-place. Please call or address a note as above from 10 to 3 o'clock, to Abrm. Bally.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Frenchman, as waiter in a private family. He understands his business thoroughly, and can be well recommended from his last employer. Notes addressed to C. A., left at No. 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-Place, will be promptly attended to for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference; can be highly recommended from where he has lived at different times for the last seven years in the City. Apply at Mr. Hegeman's store, corner of Union-square and 4th-av., for 3 days.

AS WAITER OR BUTLER.—WAITER OR butler's situation wanted by a single man—a Protestant—recently disengaged; has pleasing City reference. Call or address J. A., No. 54 Grand-st., in the store.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A STRONG, ACTIVE, SOber, and well-disposed Protestant young man wishes a situation as useful man. Can farm, drive, rear stock, chop wood, &c.; will do anything required of him; is not afraid to work. Wages moderate. Ask for or address WALTER, No. 494 Broadway, up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $29.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

NEWTOWN PIPPINS.—300 BUSHELS OF choice apples, selected and put up for shipping or family use, for sale by J. W. REYNOLDS, Poughkeepsie N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic which is from the Greek, signifying, "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache in's hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man. "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'oner it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of a disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits for ascerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it neither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see the's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more; that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body insident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age, may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How badly unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CO

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, BRONZES, CHINA, SILVER-WARE, CARPETS, &C., &C.,
Belonging to the estate of CHAS. H. HILTON, Esq.
R. W. WESTCOTT will sell this day, (MONDAY,) Jan. 14, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the above elegant furniture, contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, and beautiful works of art, among which are paintings, superb vases and ornaments, three elegant rosewood parlor suites, upholstered in the latest style, covered in rich brocade and velvet; rosewood piano, elegant mantel and pier mirrors, with splendid parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture of every description, silver-ware, china, tablecutlery, crystal and ruby cut glass, iron safe, chandeliers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BOND-ST. PROPERTY.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN M. MULLER will sell on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 31 Bond-st., south side; lot 25 feet front, 25 5½ rear, 124 on one side and 119.11 on the other side. For particulars, apply to the Referee, No. 62 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

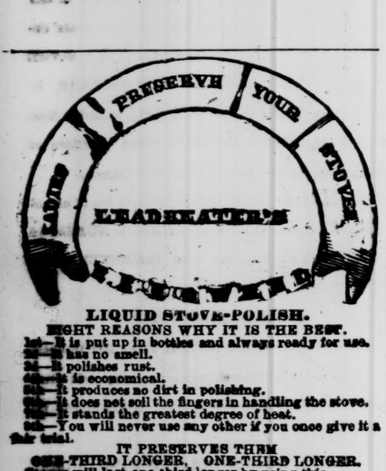
NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:
Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:
All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.
DECEMBER 15, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT Public Auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock at noon, the valuable real estate comprising the three-story brick dwelling house and lot of land known as NUMBER 157 HUDSON STREET, situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 76 feet southerly from Lispenard-st., in the City of New-York, containing in front and rear 25 feet, and in depth on each side 109 feet 6 inches, *and also the right and privilege of resort and recreation in and to St. John's Square*, in common with the proprietors and tenants of certain land in Beach, Hudson, Varick and Laight sts., opposite thereto, subject to the regulations made and prescribed in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1827, made between the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the City of New-York, of the first part, and the several persons whose names and seals are thereto affixed, of the second part, which indenture further provides, "*that in case of any disposition, sale and conveyance of the Park or Square, the said parties of the first part, and the others of the said owners, shall severally participate therein, and have and enjoy the benefits and advantages thence resulting, according to the actual extent in front of the land which they may severally hold and possess fronting on either of the said streets called Varick, Laight, Hudson and Beach sts., opposite to said Park or Square.*"
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale; the residue of the purchase money on the first day of May next, at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, No. 88 Nassau-st., when the deed will be delivered. PETER M. BRYSON,
EDWARD DE WITT,
Executors of Margaret Targee, deceased.
The United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustees, under the will of Mary Van Rensselaer, deceased.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE on the northwest corner of 3d-av and 28th-st., consisting of four houses and lots, will be sold by order of the Supreme Court for partition among the heirs under direction of H. W. Robinson, Referee, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock, noon. Apply to A. FRANK, No. 130 Nassau, or A. B. TAPPEN, No. 4 Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!
NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!
GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID
AND
NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.
THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils: They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator, thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant, unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by
SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.



LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2d—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.
IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER, ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
Has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
For Sold by all respectable dealers. 37 A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers,)
No. 220 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

A BOON!—THE SPIKENARD OINTMENT!!—For burns, scalds, cuts, severe wounds, salt rheum, felons and inflammatory rheumatism, there is no remedy that approaches it.
It is a specific for Piles, quickly and thoroughly curing every case without a possibility of failure, by the application of less than one box.
It stands alone in its remedial excellence.
None genuine unless signed, M. H. BOWYER.
Price 25 cents per box. Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 245 Broome-st., near the Bowery, and at the druggists generally.

AT SEVENTH-AVENUE DISTILLERY, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York, liquors wholesale or retail, cheap and good.
N. B.—Liquors for sale in bond.
WILLIAM HUGHES & SON.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, Mattresses and Palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., one doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.
ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. OSMUN, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:
REGULAR SALE.

Shares.		Shares.	
10	Bank Commerce	220	Atlantic Bank
10	Market Ink	50	Firemen's Fire Ins
10	North American Ins.	50	National Ins
100	Mad., Ia. & Peru R	31	Fulton Ins
20	Panama Railroad	58	Hamilton Ins
50	Stuyvesant Ins	75	Howard Ins
51	Relief Ins	40	Cleve & Toledo R
100	People's Ins	750	S. Pacific R. Co
50	Cal Marine Ins	50	Park Ins
50	Beekman Ins	50	Chi. & Mo. R
50	Exchange Ins	20	Mer. Mutual Ins
29	Knickerbock Ins	40	Hope Ins
30	American Ex. Ins	25	Jersey City Ins

$3,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. bonds.
6,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. bonds.
5,000 San Francisco City 6 per cent. bonds.
8,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. bonds.
400 Mad., Indiana and Peru Railroad, div. bonds.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Jan. 17. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12 1861.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 till 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

[OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK Jan. 8, 1861.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors for this Company, held on the 8th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

JAMES N. COBB,	ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
ROBERT RAY,	FELIX INGOLDSBY,
WM. H. ASPINWALL,	PHILIP V. HOFFMAN,
JOHN Q. JONES,	DANIEL B. FEARING,
PHILIP M. LYDIG,	JOSEPH SAMPSON,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,	WM. S. HERRIMAN,
GEORGE A. JONES,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES N. COBB was unanimously reelected President.
ALEX. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Thursday, the Thirty-first day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-nine, or any portion thereof, of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable January 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 12m., 28, 1860.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NEW-YORK, Jan 9, 1861.
INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that the usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six Per Cents. Per Annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 21st inst. Interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made on or before Jan. 10.
A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.
Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS, Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years, with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $383 103 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents on the 14th day of last July and has now saved $45 52. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPI, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st of January, inst. All interest not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage. All sums deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from the 1st. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
O. ZCLLICKOFFER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN F. KISSAM GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1861.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the office, No. 433 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., on MONDAY, 21st instant. Polls will open at 12 and close at 1 P. M.
JOHN WKAY, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DELANO Life-Preserving Coat and Vest Company will hold an election for seven Directors of said Company for the ensuing year, at the office of the Treasurer of said Company, No. 64 Water-st. between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock of TUESDAY, Jan. 22. By order of the President.
HENRY HAMMOND, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, held subsequent to their election for Directors, on the 8th inst., E. T. BACKHOUSE, Esq., was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. A. S. Crowell, who declined reelection. HENRY POPE, Sec'y.

WANTED—KNICKERBOCKER ICE AND CITIzens' Insurance Company's Stock, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of Six Per Cent per annum, on all sums from one to one thousand dollars, and Five Per Cent. on all sums above $1,000, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 21.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STS.—January interest, 1861.—Dividend Notice.—The Board of Trustees have directed interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over $500 that may be entitled thereto five per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours, on and after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
The Bank is open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCH, Cashier and Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open, daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 13th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARKET BANK.—NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent. upon the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th day of January proximo.
E. R. COOPER, Cashier.

FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—UNITED STATES Fire Insurance Co., No. 69 Wall-st. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., out of the net profits of the last six months payable on demand.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1860. W. RITTER, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 8th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., payable on demand.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1861.—THE Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, four per cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during Bank hours on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE BYLAWS, the Trustees have this day directed an interest to be paid to depositors for the last six months, ending the 31st December, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of Five Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upwards, payable on and after the 3d Monday of the present month. The said interest is carried to the credit of the depositors, as principal, on the 1st inst.
ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. The transfer books will be closed until the 10th inst.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company No. 43 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway; Branch Office No. 72 Wall-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
THOS. P. JEREMIAH, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, Jan. 7, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1861.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th inst.
F. J. BROWNE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKing Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. (4) payable to the Stockholders registered at the New-York Agency—(Office of M. Morgan & Sons, No. 37 William-st.)—on and after Monday, Feb. 4, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park-place, New-York, Jan. 3, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 92 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3 1861. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —DIVIDEND.—January 8, 1861.—An interest dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENtucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859) which the brilliant performances of GOTTSCHALK, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLS, &c., have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LIZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $225, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Buffon Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years. Pianos to rent.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY, GILBERT, HALLET & DAVIS Grand Square and Upright Pianos for rent, at reduced prices; 7-octave Pianos for $4 per month; one 6½-octave rosewood Piano, for $100; one 7-octave, for $125. Prince, Carhart & Needham and Mason & Hamlin Melodeons and Harmoniums, with pedals, for rent or for sale low. One Harmonium, six stops, for $135. Piano Stools, new style, $2.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

$160, FOR A $300 PIANO—LARGE, ROUND corners, iron frame nearly new. $190 for a handsome carved piano, very little used, worth $400; and $210 for a 7⅓ Grand Piano, which cannot be equaled for $700, warranted by the maker for five years. Apply at J. & C. FISCHER'S, 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 35 West 26th-st.

MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY an American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice, an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADway, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE. by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all the intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF SOUTH AMERICAN mares; good travelers, very hardy and strong; sound and well limbed; will be sold low. Inquire at the stable No. 130 Mercer-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot, to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2d,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-street, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2d, at noon.
This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort,) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail March 2d.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Memphis Tenn., $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Chattanooga, $25 50; Knoxville, $25; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $12; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
NOTICE.—Shippers are hereby notified that in consequence of the additional expenses incurred by the steamers, the rate of freights by the above line will hereafter be advanced.
JAN. 12.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, Capt. F.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Confirmation of the Defeat of Miramon and Occupation of the City of Mexico by the Liberals.

PARTICULARS OF THE FINAL BATTLE.

Flight of Miramon---Triumphal Entry of the Liberal Army---Perfect Order Preserved---Prospects of a Permanent Peace, etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

At last I am enabled to give you good and glorious news. The revolution is ended, and the Liberal Party has triumphed by force, and not by compromise. Peace is restored, and this time it will be permanent, for the power of the Romish priesthood in Mexico has forever departed.

The month of December will be a memorable one in the annals of Mexican history. In December, of 1857, COMONFORT pronounced against the Constitution, and was himself shortly overthrown and succeeded by ZULOAGA. In December, 1858, ROBLES pronounced against ZULOAGA, to be immediately ousted by MIRAMON. And in December of this year, the long struggle of priest and military against the popular will, has been brought to an end, and the Constitution of 1857 has triumphed over all who have sought to overthrow it. Supported only by the popular voice, with an impoverished country and a bankrupt treasury, with the active hostility of the representatives of every foreign country, except the United States, the Constitutional authorities, with the Liberal Generals and the popular forces that have come to their support, have kept the even tenor of their way, spared no proper exertion for peace at home, secured respect abroad, and spite of all the wealth of the Church and the hostility of the Regular Army, have maintained the principles of reform, and through a long and tedious struggle have carried the cause of the Constitution, as the only legitimate means of expressing the will of the people and securing the blessings of liberty and stable government to a successful and triumphant end.

All honor to the brave and patriotic men who have thus, through poverty and reproach, sustained the cause of Constitutional liberty against military despotism.

I advised you in my last of the victory gained by MIRAMON over the troops in Toluca, and the capture of DEGOLLADO and BERRIOZABAL as prisoners. This unexpected success has been the cause of MIRAMON'S complete ruin; for it made him so proud, and led him to think so little of the Liberal troops, that he resolved to meet them again in the open field, instead of waiting for their attack behind his barricades and well fortified walls. He left on the 19th, in the morning, with 8,000 men and 40 pieces of artillery, and reached, on the 21st, the hacienda of San Francisco, which is about ten leagues distant from Arroyozarco.

GONZALES ORTEGA, who received due notice from here of MIRAMON'S march, recalled his vanguard, which was at San Francisco, and concentrated all his forces at Arroyozarco. But in the evening of the 21st he left suddenly with his whole force, and on the morning of the 22d occupied the heights of San Miguel Calpulalpan, which are at one league's distance from San Francisco.

MIRAMON immediately formed his line of battle, and commenced the attack on the Liberal forces with great impetuosity, but the Liberals stood firm, and at the proper moment Gen. ORTEGA, with 5,000 of his best troops, took the offensive, and succeeded in completely routing the whole force of MIRAMON. The battle lasted only three hours, but was very bloody. The Liberals made about 4,000 prisoners, and took all the artillery, the trains, and even the private baggage of MIRAMON.

MIRAMON, with some of his Generals, escaped only through the swiftness of their horses, and about midnight on the 23d reached the gates of this city.

The following day was one of complete confusion in this Capital. A part of the remaining army wished to defend themselves to the last, but the majority of the Generals thought all resistance useless, since they had only 2,500 men in the city, and the enemy was close at hand with over 12,000; so they demanded that a capitulation should be entered into if the Liberals would grant them their lives. This resolution was adopted, and at the request of MIRAMON the Spanish and French Ministers, with Gen. BERRIOZABAL and Gen. AYESTARAN left in the afternoon to meet Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA and negotiate with him about the delivery of the Capital.

These gentlemen invited also the Prussian Minister and Mr. LA REINTREE, the American *Chargé d'Affaires*, who were at San Angel, to accompany them; but I am glad to say, they refused to use their influence to bring about any arrangement, or "pas-te," as they call it here, which should give impunity to a handful of rascals who have plundered and ruined the country for the last three years.

The Commissioners reached Tepeje del Rio, where GONZALES ORTEGA was quartered, about midnight. He received them very politely, and assured them that he would do all in his power to prevent any disaster to the Capital of the Republic, but that he neither had the intention nor the necessary facilities to enter into any arrangement with the hostile party, and that he demanded an unconditional surrender, or they must fight it out.

This unexpected and energetic answer brought back by the Commissioners raised the consternation of MIRAMON and his few adherents to its height, and they saw that the end of their reign had come. Then commenced scenes that showed what miserable imprudent robbers this gang of villains, so long sustained by the representatives of European Powers, really are. Among other acts of plunder, the most notable was the disposition of some $150,000 of the English bondholders' funds, which yet remained in the Treasury. This was seized the first thing, and openly divided between MIRAMON and his followers, amid a perfect scramble, each trying to get the largest share. Everything else of value, upon which they could lay their hands, was seized. Trunks were packed, valuable furniture carried off and hidden away, and every preparation made for a hasty departure. These signs showed the population that in a few hours we would be rid of these harpies, and be left alone to ourselves, without military or civil government.

Under these circumstances the foreign Ministers authorized their respective countrymen to arm themselves and protect their property, and prevent any disorders, which on this night (Christmas Eve) were very likely to occur. The foreigners went heartily to work, and by seven o'clock in the evening some 600 to 700 men of all nations were armed, and occupied different positions in the City, and immediately commenced to send patrols through the streets.

They represented in reality the only authority in the city. At nine o'clock in the evening MIRAMON delivered, for form sake, the Government over to BERRIOZABAL, (who is really the constitutional Governor of the State, and was exercising such functions at Toluca until his recent capture by MIRAMON,) and two hours afterwards the so much vaunted chief of the Church Party, with all his Generals, and about 1,000 men, left the city for parts unknown. The foreign guards kept up their patrols during the night, but the most perfect order prevailed, no disturbance of any kind occurring. About five o'clock in the morning the first troops of the Liberals, consisting of the brigade of AURELIANO, entered the city and occupied immediately all the important points. These troops behaved remarkably well, and completely gave the lie to all the false accusations that the papers of the Church Party have so long kept up—that they were only a band of robbers. Perfect discipline was preserved. During the day more troops arrived, and by seven o'clock in the evening there were already some 10,000 Liberal troops in the city. GONZALES ORTEGA arrived about mid-day, and was carried with the greatest triumph to the palace. Bells were rung all the day, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, but not the least disorder occurred.

Only one man, named VINCENTE SEGURA, former editor of the *Diario de Avisos*, and one of the principal instigators of all the atrocities committed by MARQUEZ and MIRAMON, had to pay the penalty of his life, and that was only through his own rashness and fanaticism. Somebody denounced his hiding place, and an officer with four men was sent to arrest him. He refused to follow them, and believing his life was sure to be forfeited any way, he drew a pistol and shot the officer, crying at the same time "*Viva la religion.*" Of course in an instant he was massacred by the people, and his body was carried to the Convent of San Francisco where it lay exposed the whole day.

The following day, everything was as quiet as usual, commerce commenced, the stores were opened and already considerable activity prevails.

Gen. ORTEGA has published several laws, mostly relating to public security, which have been received with great satisfaction. The first was, that every thief who should be caught in the act would be executed instantly, without consideration of the amount of the theft; and, yesterday, we already had the rare spectacle of two soldiers and three "leperos" hung up in the public squares, where they remain for twenty-four hours as a warning to all evil-doers.

This severe treatment, so unusual in Mexico, produces a very good result, and I am certain that if the system is followed throughout the country for a few months, we shall thenceforward have secure roads and safe traveling everywhere.

It is expected that President JUAREZ and his Cabinet will be here in a very few days. GONZALES ORTEGA has sent express after express to Vera Cruz, desiring that the Government shall come up immediately, so that the military reign may finish as soon as possible.

The decrees of last year, with regard to the confiscation or nationalization of the Church property, will be published here to-morrow, and I am certain that now they will be fully executed, and the clergy's control over this means of evil will be forever and entirely taken away from them, even in this their last stronghold.

The clergy at first showed their opposition to the new *régime* by not opening the churches, but, seeing that nobody cared about it except a few old women, they yesterday sent a deputation to Gen ORTEGA, asking him if he wished the churches opened. He replied very coolly that it was entirely indifferent to him what they did: and intimated that they had better consult their own interests in the matter.

On the 1st of January we are to have a triumphal entry of the whole Federal army, with great festivities during the day, and a general illumination at night.

The Mexican Republic will commence with the New Year a new era, and, I believe, a prosperous one. The leaders of the Liberal party wish the true welfare of the country, and the moral effect of the past three years of hard experience will teach them the necessity of remaining united.

Under such auspices they will be able to recover the country from the severe sufferings it has experienced during this long and violent struggle to throw off the power of the Church, and will place themselves in a position which will command the esteem of all foreign powers.

It is only under liberal auspices and a Constitutional Government that Mexico can be developed, and her obligations to foreign creditors be met. Both England and France should now see how ruinous, not only to their own interests, and to commerce in general, but also to Mexico, has been their past recognition and support of a handful of military adventurers, claiming to be a government, but only existing as such by their recognition, and whose only object has been the maintenance of the power of the Church and the overthrow of the legitimate Constitutional Government of the country, substituting therefor only an unauthorized and irresponsible military despotism.

Had the representatives of the Foreign Powers refused to recognize the rebellion which took place in the City of Mexico in December, 1857, three years ago, the disturbance of public order would have been but temporary, and these three years of strife and of loss to foreign commerce would have been avoided. Still, perhaps, it is better for Mexico that this struggle has taken place. It is in such baptisms of blood that nations are consecrated to a higher destiny, and never was there a higher principle involved than that of the present struggle. The lesson has been severe, but it has been well studied. No people could pass through a contest, with the universal discussion to which it has given rise, through Press, private correspondence and public and private debate, without being elevated thereby and better fitted for self government.

During all this time the acts of the Constitutional Government have been such as to command the respect and approbation of the world. All its foreign obligations have been complied with to the utmost of its ability, and a disposition constantly manifested to protect the right of foreign citizens and commerce, and to fully respect all international obligations.

On the other hand, what have been the acts of the Clerico-military rebellion, so hastily recognized as a Government by the Foreign Powers?

Not one of its obligations fulfilled—the rights in person and property of foreigners constantly violated—the massacre of Tacubaya, and, as a fitting conclusion, the robbery of upwards of a million of dollars from under the very flag of the British Legation.

And yet this is a rebellion that would have been put down long ago, had it not been so powerfully sustained by the moral support and the active intrigues of foreign ministers.

The much abused principle of *de facto* governments needs revision, at least in its application to this Continent.

By our latest dates, which are to the 8th inst., I am sorry to observe that the troubles in the United States have not decreased, but, on the contrary, the determination to adopt the mode which has proved so disastrous in this country, of opposing force to the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, seems to still prevail in the South.

But I hope soon for better news. I cannot believe in a dissolution of the Union, and I hope that the sensible men of all parties, taking a lesson by the misfortunes of this country, will take means to prevent so great a disaster, not only to the United States, but to every country which has attempted to follow her heretofore noble example.

* * *.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

News from New-Granada—The Revolution—The Missing War-Ship Levant—$1,446,000 in Specie.

The steamship *North Star*, Captain JONES, from Aspinwall the 4th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday evening.

The *North Star* brings $1,446,210 in specie.

The United States steamers *Saranac* and *Wyoming*, ships *Lancaster*, *Cyane* and *St. Marys*, were at Panama, January 4. The steamers *Saranac* and *Wyoming* were to sail on the 6th in search of the missing ship *Levant*.

The *North Star* brings home the officers and one hundred and ten seamen and the marines of the United States sloop *St. Marys*, at Panama.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWS FROM ECUADOR—THE NEW-GRANADIAN REVOLUTION—A FORCED LOAN—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—THE MISSING WAR VESSEL LEVANT—PROBABILITIES OF HER SAFETY.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 4, 1861.

Newspaper letters from Panama of the first part of the month must, unless there be something of local interest to transmit, be mere matters of form, for our Central American mail is not generally due until the night of the 4th or the morning of the 5th; the South American mails do not come til the 6th, and the mails from Bogota and the interior till the 7th.

Since my last the British steamer *Anna* has arrived from Guayaquil, with Ecuador dates to Dec. 28, and from Buenaventura, State of Cauca, in this Confederacy, to the 25th. Ecuador was perfectly quiet. Gen. FLORES and all the leading men were at Quito, preparing for the Convention to frame a new Constitution, which body was to meet there on the 8th of January. It was generally believed that Señor GARCIA MORENO, who is now chief of the Provisional Government, will be made President, Gen. FLORES preferring to command the army, as this will also enable him to command the President.

From Buenaventura we get but very little. This port and Tumaco, the only points in Cauca in the possession of the Government, were still held by them, but only partially, as squads of MOSQUERA'S men were close to the town, at the mouth of the river, so that the Government force did not consider it safe to remain on shore during the night, but embarked every evening on board their two little vessels, the *Clio* and *Salamandra*. It is more than probable that MOSQUERA'S forces will soon occupy Buenaventura. From Quito papers we have a confirmation of the report that MOSQUERA'S vanguard had entered the State of Cundinamarca, of which Bogota is the capital, and that he is at the head of from 4,000 to 6,000 men, well armed, well disciplined and in good spirits. Another month must bring us something decisive in regard to this apparently interminable revolution; but its carefully, and without prejudice, estimating the chances, I should say they are about equal as to which side will triumph.

Señor HURTADO, Intendente-General, has ordered a forced loan in favor of the Federal Government on the native merchants and property holders of the City of Panama, of $9,000. No attempt at regularity in the assessment appears to have been made, as the list is confined to about forty persons, the highest on it being assessed $800, and the lowest $100. The law under which this money is assessed was passed by the National Congress of 1857, assessing a "contribution" of $140,000 on the States and Provinces of the Republic, to be appropriated "exclusively to the defence of the National territory," and was to be assessed *pro rata* on all whose income was $120 per year or over. The design of the law, at the time, was to raise a fund, under apprehension of an attack against the "National territory" by the United States, to redress the outrages against California passengers at Panama, in April, 1856. As this money is not raised for the defence of the national territory, but to extinguish a rebellion, and as it is not apportioned in consonance with the law, those who have refused to pay it, which comprise the majority, seem to have good grounds for their course. The Intendente, it seems, is left by the General Government in a very peculiar position. It has thrown 600 men of those who abandoned Santa Marta upon him for support, and he has either to let them starve or steal, or he must use despotic means to support them. I think if you in the United States, who let the words "secession" and "revolution" slip so smoothly from your tongues, could live awhile in these Spanish countries, and witness the effects of personal ambition, you would be willing to forego the titles of Presidents, Generals, and other civil and military preferments which so many of you are looking after, as the result of the breaking up of your Confederacy.

The United States steamer *Saranac*, Capt. RUSCHE, sails to-day for the South Coast. She will cruise between the 5th and 6th degrees of latitude, to see if she can fall in with the missing sloop-of-war *Levant*. The steam-corvette *Wyoming* will also sail in a day or two for the Sandwich Islands to look after the *Levant*. The sloop-of-war *Cyane* is also under sailing orders for the Central American coast. The flag steamers *Lancaster* and *St. Marys* will remain here. The latter vessel will soon go to the coast of Mexico. In regard to the *Levant*, hopes are still entertained of her safety. She left the Sandwich Islands, bound direct to Panama, on the 16th of September, and has consequently been out 110 days. A fair passage is 50 days. She may have fallen in with some whaler bound to the Ochotsk Sea, who has given Capt. HUNT such information as would necessitate a change in his voyage—such as some outrage at one of the islands on an American whaler, wreck of vessels, &c.; and in such case, we might not hear from her in a month or two yet. Capt. HUNT has important papers on board, relative to his investigation of consular and hospital riots in the Islands. The officers of the *Levant* are:

Commander—WM. E. HUNT.
Lieutenants—W. C. B. S. Porter, E. C. Stout, Colville Terrett and R. T. Bowen.
Purser—Andrew J. Walson.
Master—James C. Morseley.
First Lieutenant of Marines—R. L. Browning.
Acting Boatswain—Harison Edmonsten.
Acting Gunner—Robert S. King.
Carpenter—John Jarvis.
Sailmaker—Chas. S. Frost.

The officers relieved from the *St. Marys*, and who go home on the *North Star* are:

Lieutenants—Reginald Fairfax, S. L. Phelps and Th. McK. Buchanan.
Lieutenant of Marines—C. T. Sayre.
Surgeon—J. T. Mason.
Assistant Surgeon—J. J. Magee.
Purser—Geo Ritchie.

But two men have died on the *St. Marys* during her cruise, and there were four chronic complaints. At one time, in October last, eighty of her men were sick with bilious fever, occasioned by sleeping on shore in a damp position, and irregularities during the time the crew were aiding in the protection of the city in September, but not one of those died, and they are now all well—which proves that what is called Panama fever is not at all dangerous when skillfully or even properly treated.

F. W. R.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL STREET ENCOUNTER.—On Friday afternoon Coroner SCHIRMER took the ante-mortem deposition of ROGER LOFTUS, a native of Ireland, 20 years of age, who lay at the point of death in the New-York Hospital in consequence of a wound in his arm, received on New-Year's Eve, in an affray at the corner of Worth-street and Broadway. LOFTUS made affidavit to the effect, that on the evening in question, he was standing at the place designated, conversing with CATHARINE CARR, a young woman of his acquaintance, when he accidently came in contact with a man named MICHAEL JOSTEN who was passing by. JOSTEN immediately turned upon him and without listening to an apology stabbed him in the left arm. A Fifth-ward policeman, who had by this time reached the scene of the affray, at once arrested JOSTEN, who was locked up to await the result of the deponent's injuries. The woman CARR was also apprehended and detained as a witness of the affray. On Saturday morning LOFTUS died, and yesterday Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon the body, at which evidence was elicited, putting a different complexion upon the case. CATHARINE CARR deposed that about 10 o'clock on New-Year's Eve she was standing with MICHAEL JOSTEN at the corner of Worth-street and Broadway, when the deceased, ROGER LOFTUS, came staggering up along. He jostled against JOSTEN in a violent manner and the latter turned and grappled with him. In the struggle both slipped and fell, and LOFTUS having recovered his feet attempted to kick his antagonist Witness then took a penknife from her pocket and stabbed LOFTUS in the left arm. She had no intention of doing him a serious injury, but merely desired to keep him from kicking JOSTEN. Very soon a Policeman came up and arrested all of them. The Jury upon this testimony rendered a verdict as follows: "That deceased died from exhaustion, produced by a stab-wound at the hands of CATHARINE CARR, given while MICHAEL JOSTEN was engaged in a fracas with deceased." Coroner SCHIRMER examined CATHARINE in the prescribed way, and in reply to his questions she said: "I am a native of Ireland, 19 years of age, residing at No. 67 Sullivan-street. I inflicted the wound, and JOSTEN had no knife in his possession when the stabbing occurred." She was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury, and JOSTEN was sent to the House of Detention for witnesses.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES.—On Saturday night Mrs. SHAW, living at the tenement house, No. 183 Sullivan-street, having occasion to go from home, locked her three children up until she should return. During her absence the dress of the youngest child, a girl three years of age, took fire at the grate, and an alarm having been given, the neighbors broke open the door of the apartments and extinguished the flames. The child, however, is so seriously burned, that its life is despaired of.... CATHARINE ROGAN, an Irish woman, 40 years of age, was very badly burned on Saturday evening, at No. 42 Mulberry-street, in consequence of her clothes having caught fire from a lighted candle. Officer DAVIS, of the Sixth Ward, had her conveyed to the New-York Hospital.... A man named JOHN BURNS, residing at No. 214 Canal street, was seriously injured on Saturday night in an affray with one of his acquaintances named JOHN EARLY, who struck him on the head with a piece of plank. EARLY immmediately fled, but the police expect to arrest him. BURNS was sent to the New-York Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—ANN HOWARD, an Irish woman of intemperate habits died suddenly yesterday at a rookery in the Five Points, known as No. 7 Cow Bay.... AUGUSTUS BAKER, residing at No. 33 Baxter-street was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. On Saturday night he retired apparently in good health.... An old gentleman supposed to be a native of Germany, dropped dead yesterday morning about 10 o'clock in QUINN'S barber's shop No. 95 Wooster-street. Deceased was respectably dressed and had nearly $50 in cash in his possession. The remains were taken to the 8th Ward Station House, where opportunity was afforded for their identification. Inquests will be held to-day.

REV. MR. HOPPIN'S ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN.—Rev. Mr. HOPPIN, of Auburn, N. Y., delivered an address last night before the young men at the Light-street Baptist Church. His theme was drawn from Daniel, 10th chapter and 11th verse, from which he discoursed of the prophet Daniel as a model for young men of the present age; first, in his character of firmness and constancy in resisting temptation and adhering to the true God; second, in his habits of temperance. The Court of Babylon was the most wanton and dissolute in the world, but Daniel refused the meat and wine sent to him from the king's table, and, as a consequence, he became the first man, intellectually, in the empire, and was skilled in all learning and wisdom. The intoxicating bowl should be spurned even if presented by a princely hand. Habits of dissipation and indulgence in the gayeties and fashions, as well as in sensual and profligate ways, must be avoided to properly conform to the rule of temperance. The lecturer dwelt upon the generosity, the moral courage and the patriotism of Daniel as worthy of all imitation at the present time.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN—NO ORGANIZATION YET.—On Saturday evening the Board of Councilmen made their sixth attempt to obtain a quorum for their organization, by the election of a President, but as on the previous occasions, there was no success. The Democrats were present, with the exception of Mr. (Mozart) REPPER, but all the Republicans were absent. The Board will meet again this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when it is probable that "compromise" will carry the day. It is even said that lots will be drawn for a President, which is certainly a novel idea.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met on Saturday afternoon, but no business of interest was transacted. JAMES CONNER, patrolman of the First Ward, was dismissed from the Department for unofficer-like conduct. THOMAS WALLACE, also a patrolman, suffered a like fate for absenting himself from duty without leave. Officer BURNS, of the Fifteenth Ward, was transferred to the Twenty-first and Officer WOLF, of the Twenty-first, was sent to the Fifteenth.

A Card from M. O. Roberts, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the telegraphic communication of your Washington correspondent of the 10th inst., is the following paragraph:

"Early this afternoon, a dispatch was received by Secretary TOUCEY from MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, announcing the safe anchorage of the steamer *Star of the West* in Charleston harbor."

Let me assure you that I have sent no dispatch of any kind to the Secretary of the Navy, or to any person, and that the above statement is wholly without foundation. Respectfully, yours,

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1861.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Murder.

A MAN CUTS THE THROAT OF HIS OWN CHILD AND SURRENDERS HIMSELF TO THE AUTHORITIES.

At about 12½ o'clock Saturday night, Officer CASLER, who was on duty in the office of the Deputy Inspector of Police, in the basement of the City Hall, heard a man enter the passage-way leading to the office, and went to the door to see who the visitor was. He there found a man—who gave his name as JAMES MARTIN—in a somewhat excited condition, who was in search of the Police Office. Officer CASLER asked him to walk in, which he did. Upon entering the office he said that he had murdered his child, and he had come to "give himself up to the law." As the man made a respectable appearance, the officer told him that he did not look as though he would do anything of that kind, whereupon MARTIN drew a bloody razor from his pocket and exclaimed, "Yes I have, and that is what I did it with." He grabbed MARTIN'S hand and found that too covered with blood. MARTIN then told him that he resided on Bergen near Powers-street, and that jealousy caused him to commit the deed. He also said that he had had a quarrel with his wife and killed the child out of spite. He subsequently said that he did not know why he killed the child—that he loved it dearly. The officer locked him up and then visited his home. Upon rapping at the door, Mrs. MARTIN opened it. He asked her if the child was injured. At first she denied all knowledge of any injury having been done, but the officer pressing into the room and insisting upon examining for himself, Mrs. MARTIN acknowledged that the child was dead, and took the officer to the bed where it lay. He gave directions not to disturb the body and subsequently notified the Coroner.

Our reporter visited the scene of this shocking occurrence yesterday. The house is a three-story brick building, located on Bergen-street, third house East of Powers'-street. MARTIN owns this building and also another on the rear of the lot. The lower story of the front house is occupied by MARTIN and his family—a wife and four children. The upper stories are occupied by several families. Upon entering the lower apartments, Mrs. MARTIN and her three remaining children, the oldest about ten years of age, were sitting in the front room, which was very neatly and comfortably furnished. From this room a door opens to the corresponding room at the back part of the house, used as a kitchen. On the right, as you enter, is a door leading to a hall bed-room, which the three oldest children occupy. Crossing the kitchen, and to the left is a door which opens into a small bed-room in an extension of the house. This last room was usually occupied by Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN and their youngest child. Going to the bed-side and pulling down the clothing a sickening picture was presented, the murdered child lay there in its gore and in the same position in which it died. An examination disclosed three deep gashes in the child's neck. The first slash made with the razor is about six inches in length, and extends from nearly the right to the left ear, following most of the way the chin bone, but terminating a little lower than that. The next slash with the weapon was commenced two inches below the first and terminated at the same point. The last and fatal plunge was made just above the collar-bone, and, undoubtedly, caused almost instant death. The child was eighteen months old, and was named ALICE MARTIN.

At 12 o'clock, yesterday, Coroner HORTON went to the house with a Jury and held an inquest on the body. The following named persons were sworn as jurors:

W. H. Jones,	GEORGE P. BRADFORD,
Elijah M. Cole,	Wm. Robinson, James Otis Bridges, Joseph D. Griffeth, Getsfield Kubber.

After viewing the body, the following testimony was taken:

Jane Martin, sworn—Resides in Bergen, near Powers-street; have been married to Mr. Martin, the prisoner, about eleven years; I have four children; we resided in Atlantic-street before we moved here; have lived in Brooklyn twenty years; was married here; have lived in this house about ten years; my husband owns this property; have neard my husband say that he fell in Atlantic-street before we were married; he commenced acting strangely one year ago last Christmas; he put his hands on his head and squeezed it, and bathed it in cold water; at the time, he said it felt very bad; he then got out of bed, at about 5 o'clock in the morning; when he was in that way he would not say anything, but I could always tell when he was in that way, because his eyes got large and glassy; at first, he had these spells very seldom, perhaps not more than once a month, and at last two or three times a week; these fits would last him half an hour or more at a time; I would then go off and get out of his way; when he was in these fits he would say that he would kill the children first and kill me afterwards; he has made these threats on several occasions; he was at work yesterday, and came home at about 7 o'clock in the evening; he appeared pleasant when he came in; he only went out after that for a pail of water; that was about 9 o'clock; he was not gone more than a minute; he commenced acting bad at about 10 o'clock; we were sitting in the front room; everything was pleasant as could be, and all at once he got bad; he was quiet for a few moments before he broke out; the first he did was to shut his fists and called me a ——; on these occasions he always made motions with his fists; I told him I was not what he called me and went out; went out because he had told me always to have him arrested; he did not threaten the children or myself last night; I did not find an officer; saw no one—only went to the outside of the door; when I came back met my husband at the door going out; he did not speak to me and I did not speak to him; when I was outside I heard the child scream and came right in and went to the child; it was dead when I got to it; it was the "peculiar scream of the child which caused me to come in." I was afraid that he had injured the child because it gave a peculiar scream and stopped so suddenly; I staid with the child, and soon after a man came in (Officer Casler) and asked what my husband had been doing; don't recollect saying to the officer that nothing was the matter; the children were all in bed; went to look at the other children to see if they were all right; he always seemed to think more of the deceased than the other children; he has told me that none of the children were his—never said so only when these turns were upon him.

This witness wept freely during her examination, and seemed to fully realize her situation

Isaiah Caster sworn:—I am a policeman; was on duty at the City Hall last night; at about twelve and a half o'clock I heard the prisoner in the lower passage way; I went to the door and asked "what he wanted there;" he said he was looking for the Police Office; I told him to come inside; he said that he had murdered his child and wanted to "give himself up to the law;" I laughed, and told him I guessed not—he did not look like a man that would do anything of that kind; he said "Yes, I have, and that is what I have done it with"—drawing a razor from his right hand pocket; I grabbed his hand and said, "in God's name what did you do that for?" his hand was all blood, and the razor was covered with blood; he said jealousy was what made him do it; I asked why he killed the child if he was jealous of his wife; he said he had a quarrel with her and killed the child; think he said "out of spite." He said, "why should I do it, for I loved the child dearly" and added, "for God's sake lock me up, I cannot bear the thought of it." I then locked him up. Half an hour afterwards asked him where he lived; he directed me to this house; told him I would go and see how bad the case was; he said, "do go for God's sake;" came to the house here and rapped; Mrs. Martin came to the door right away; asked her if Mr. Martin lived here, and she said yes; asked her what the difficulty was; she hesitated, and replied, "nothing;" asked if Mr. Martin had cut the child's throat; she said, "oh no, oh no;" I told her there was no use in denying it—that he had given himself up and I had the razor; she said, "oh, I can't—you go and find Mr. Martin's brother and he will tell you all about it;" she said the brother lived in Bergen-street; asked her if he was unkind to her? she said "Oh, no; he was a kind, good husband;" I told her I had no doubt of it, for he did not look like a man that could do anything of that kind; if he did do it he must have been insane; I told her I wanted to see the child, and walked up to the mantel-piece, took the candle, and she remarked, "Oh, for God's sake what shall I do;" she seemed to feel very bad and began to cry, and told me the child was dead; found the child dead in the bed where it lies now; went back to the Hall and saw the prisoner, and told him his child was dead; he appeared to feel very bad and said "My God, why should I kill my child." This morning he told me he had a quarrel with his wife last night; he was jealous of her; that the difficulty between them had lasted for some time; he said that he did not know whether the child was his or not; in answer to a question, he said his head had been affected once; he said he felt bad "but my mind is all right;" he was sober when he came to the Hall; he was much excited however.

Wm. Martin, sworn—I reside at No. 44 Hicks-street; am a brother of the prisoner; I am a printer, and work at No. 29 Beekman-street, New-York, in business for myself; my brother was a bookbinder, and worked for Lambert & Lane.

Dr. George C. Ball, Police Surgeon, sworn—This witness testified that the child died from excessive loss of blood, the result of the wounds in the neck.

The case was submitted to the jury, and after a short deliberation, they rendered the following verdict:

"That ALICE MARTIN came to her death at the hands of her father JAMES MARTIN, by having her throat cut in three places, supposed to have been done with a razor on the night of the 12th of January, 1861."

JAMES MARTIN, the prisoner, was born in England, but has lived many years in this country. His wife was born in Ireland. He is a bookbinder by trade, and has worked for Messrs. LAMBERT & LANE, New-York, for about twenty years. His appearance is such as to lead one at once to take the more lenient, if not equally unfortunate view of his case, that the act was committed while in an irresponsible condition.

He stands committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Academy of Music.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS—THE NEW BUILDING.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Academy of Music, was held last evening, in the business-room of the Directors, to hear the report of the Trustees, and also to fill vacancies in the Board. Hon. SAMUEL SLOAN was appointed Chairman, and Dr. HULL, Secretary. The following figures are taken from the statement read by the Treasurer:

Receipts on Capital Stock	$62,625 00
Paid out for Land, &c.	49,060 90
In Treasury Jan 13	$13,564 10
Amount since received on Capital Stock	$114,125 00
Notes	2,900 00
Interest	1,655 42
Total	$118,710 42
Amount paid on Contracts	$132,274 52
In Bank, on Loan and Interest	117,766 25
Balance	$14,508 27

Additional expenses have been incurred, which make a deficiency of $15,892 63. Deducting estimated receipts at opening performances, a balance will remain, to be met by assessment and increased subscription, of $11,700.

The report was adopted, and the following named gentlemen were chosen to fill the vacancies in the Board of Directors; EDWARD J. LOWBER, WILLARD M. NEWELL, THEODORE POLHEMUS, Jr., ARTHUR W. BENSON, JOHN W. DEGRAUW.

The stockholders then proceeded to the main audience room, which had been opened and lighted for the occasion. The appearance of the house elicited repeated cheers. The stage, the galleries, the assembly-room, and every part of the establishment was visited, examined and approved. The drop-curtain, which cost $2,000, representing the temple of Apollo, and several scenes were exhibited to the satisfaction of all present. The ornamentation is of a dark color, altogether different from the ordinary white and gold. The dome is finished in arabesque. The opening performance will take place on Tuesday evening next, when a grand concert will be given by Italian artists, under the direction of MUZIO and EISFELD. On the following Thursday there will be a ball and promenade. The house has been rented for several weeks for opera, Mr. RAREY, the horse-tamer, appropriating the off-nights. It has also been engaged for balls by several associations.

Plymouth Church Society Meeting—The New Church Project.

A business meeting of the pew holders in Plymouth Church was held on Thursday evening in the lecture room, for the special purpose of electing three Trustees in place of those whose terms of office expired on the 1st inst., and also to transact such other business as might be legitimately brought before them for consideration. The old Trustees were reëlected, with the exception of one, who declined because his business makes it necessary for him to be absent from the City most of the year, and therefore he could not discharge the duties pertaining to the office of a Trustee in a proper manner. On the last ballot for Trustee one vote was cast for Major ANDERSON, the announcement of which by the tellers was received with a round of applause.

A resolution was offered with a view to a *pro rata* reduction of pew rents, for the present year, so as to bring the income of the Church *down* somewhere near to the expenditures. The mover said that the Society received more money for pews than they could legally use, and it was drawing money from the people which should be turned into and was needed, in other channels. The chairman, Mr. BOWEN, declared the resolution out of order.

The subject of building a new Church was introduced by offering a resolution declaring it to be expedient to abandon the enterprise and dispose of the site purchased. In connection with this matter, the Trustees presented a report, in which they state that the total subscriptions amount to $70,000. This, with the $40,000 which can be realized from the present building and site, would make a total of $110,000. As the new building, if erected according to the original plan, would cost about $225,000, they deemed it inexpedient to proceed further upon this basis, until more settled times.

The subject was rediscussed in a general way. All seemed to feel that it was a *Christian duty with them to increase their accommodations.* The whole matter was finally referred to the Trustees, with a request that they recommend a definite plan of action, at a special meeting to be held on the second Thursday in March, to which time the meeting adjourned,

CASE OF STEPHEN HICKS.—In the case of STEPHEN HICKS, the colored man who killed an Irishman named JOHN SHIELEY by a blow on the temple in Canton street, on Friday night last, Coroner HORTON has impanneled a jury, and will probably bring the investigation to a close to-day. As the blow given does not appear to have been of sufficient force to have caused death, it is supposed that the man must have died of apoplexy.

SERIOUS BURNING ACCIDENT.—A daughter of PETER FARRELL, eight years old, residing at the corner of Powers and Bergen streets, was so badly burned on Saturday by her clothes taking fire, that she is not expected to live. Mr. FARRELL, but a few minutes before the accident, had warned the child of the danger of standing too near the fire.

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner HORTON, on the body of THOMAS MINTURN, 60 years of age, at No. 18 Van Brunt-street, Red Hook. From the testimony taken, it appears that the immediate cause of his death was exposure to the weather while intoxicated.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a small stable, owned by CHRISTOPHER BROWSON, in Park, near Kent-avenue. The loss, about $200, is covered by insurance in the Atlantic Insurance Company.

[Advertisement.]

I WISH I KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH MY BOY.—I cannot govern him. *Learn* how to *direct* him. You are endeavoring to restrain him. He is always in mischief, you say. That very power which leads him into mischief wants direction and a knowledge of this direction may be obtained by a Phrenological Examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BAD LEGS.—When from injury, feeble circulation, foul blood or neglected colds, inflammation, succeeded by ulceration, has attacked the lower limbs, Holloway's Pills and Ointment have proved the only remedies capable of effecting a thorough cure.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystallized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 12.

FLOUR quiet and rates unchanged. WHISKY firm, at 13¾c. Hogs unchanged, and holders firm, at $5 40@$5 50, whilst packers only pay $5 20@$5 40. MESS PORK at $16@$16 25. Money market active. Sight Exchange firm, at ½ per cent. premium.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 12.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 16,000 bales, at 11¾c.@12¾c. for Middling. SUGAR steady, at 4¾c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 22c.@24c. CORN, 75c.@85c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, ⅞-16c.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship North Star, from Aspinwall—J. W. Coffroth, M. S. Whiting, J. Blumenthal J. Goodman, S. W. Rosenstoch, E. Walter, J. H. Hecht, A. Henry, J. S. Bondy, Jas. V. Cox, D. E. Connery, Thomas L. Elliott, E. N. Naylor, T. D. Long, L. P. Clark and wife, J. O'